S. HRG. 100-869

WASHINGTON PARK WILDERNESS ACT OF 1988

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2165

TO DESIGNATE WILDERNESS WITHIN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, AND NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK COMPLEX IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JUNE 28, 1988

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CONTENTS

	Page
S. 2165	3

STATEMENTS

Adams, Hon. Brock, U.S. Senator from Washington	27
Aegerter, Robert, president, Mount Rainier National Park Associates	60
Chandler, Hon. Rod, U.S. Representative from Washington	31
Durning, Jean C., northwest regional director, the Wilderness Society	96
Evans, Hon. Daniel J., U.S. Senator from Washington	1
Galvin, Denis, Deputy Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior	37
Goldsworthy, Patrick D., chairman of the board, North Cascades Conservation Council	81
Hoare, J. Anthony, Friends of Lake Crescent	141
Leonard, Tom, president, Crystal Mountain, Inc	151
Lloyd, Kay, Public Land Users' Society	121
Overbay, James C., Deputy Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	35
Raines, Charles, regional vice president, the Sierra Club	107
Royer, Charles, Mayor, Seattle, Wash	24
Rutz, Richard, Olympic Park Associates	68

WASHINGTON PARK WILDERNESS ACT OF 1988

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1988

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Daniel J. Evans, presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL J. EVANS, U.S. SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON

Senator EVANS. I call together this hearing of the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The purpose of this hearing today is to receive testimony on S. 2165, the Washington Parks Wilderness Bill. This legislation will designate wilderness areas in the three national parks in my state, Olympic, Mount Rainier, and the North Cascades National Park complex. An identical bill has been introduced by Congressman Rod Chandler in the House of Representatives.

I will place a copy of S. 2165 in the hearing record and the record will remain open for two weeks for the purpose of receiving additional materials and statements.

I would like to take a few moments to comment on the legislation which I sponsored along with my colleagues from Washington, Senator Brock Adams and Congressman Rod Chandler. Welcome Senator Adams, and I expect Congressman Chandler will be here shortly, to testify on the bill.

I would also like to welcome those who have traveled from the other Washington to testify on this bill. I am always pleased to welcome those who come this far to testify on important legislation. You have the advantage over Senator Adams and I in that you will have the privilege of returning to Washington state very promptly while we suffer the hot summer weather here in Washington, D.C.

In total, this legislation will add over 1.7 million acres to the wilderness preservation system in the state of Washington. For Washington State, it will virtually complete the mandate required under the 1964 Wilderness Act, for designating wilderness areas on federal land.

In 1984 the Washington delegation successfully passed legislation that established wilderness on national forest land. The bill we are considering today will accomplish the same thing for those lands

administered by the National Park Service. Importantly, this is the first attempt to designate wilderness and national parks on a statewide basis. It is my hope that this will lead the way for other states with national parks to follow suit. With the increasing pressures on recreational areas, I believe that we must do all that we can to ensure the permanent protection of one of our nation's most treasured assets, its national parks.

Specifically the bill will designate 871,730 acres of wilderness, and 594 acres of potential wilderness in Olympic National Park, 634,614 acres of wilderness and 5,226 of potential wilderness in the North Cascades Park complex, and 216,855 acres of wilderness in Mount Rainier National Park.

The bill also contains a number of general administrative provisions concerning park management. At this point I will conclude my oral remarks. I do have a longer statement on S. 2165 that I will submit for the record, and I would like at this time to ask that it be included in the record and also a statement of Charles Royer, Mayor of Seattle.

[The material referred to follows:]

II

100TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2165

To designate wilderness within Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, and North Cascades National Park Complex in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 15 (legislative day, MARCH 14), 1988

Mr. EVANS (for himself and Mr. ADAMS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To designate wilderness within Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, and North Cascades National Park Complex in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988".

TITLE I—OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) WILDERNESS.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.; 78 Stat. 890), certain lands in the Olympic National Park, Washington, which—

(1) comprise approximately eight hundred and seventy-one thousand seven hundred and thirty acres of wilderness, and approximately five hundred and ninety-four acres of potential wilderness additions, and

(2) are depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Boundary, Olympic National Park, Washington", numbered 149/60,051 and dated January 1988,

are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such lands shall be known as the Olympic Wilderness.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness area designated under this section shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated as wilderness, except that reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior, and any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be

deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(2) Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness. Any lands designated as potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon that are inconsistent with the Wilderness Act have ceased or that non-Federal interests in land have been acquired, shall thereby be designated as wilderness and managed accordingly.

(c) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map of the wilderness area and a legal description of its boundaries with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the United States Senate, and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives. Such boundaries shall be drawn no more than two hundred feet from the centerline of any paved road. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description may be made. Such map and legal description of the boundaries shall be on file and available for public

inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of the Olympic National Park.

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZATION FOR WOLF CREEK POWERLINE.

The Secretary is authorized to maintain and replace, as appropriate, the Wolf Creek underground powerline to Hurricane Ridge.

SEC. 103. AUTHORIZATION OF PAYMENT TO CLALLAM COUNTY.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $155,000 to the Secretary of the Interior to make a payment to the Clallam County Historical Society and Museum of Port Angeles, Washington, not to exceed $155,000 to compensate the Society for its possessory interest in the National Park Service visitor center, Pioneer Memorial Museum, Olympic National Park, Washington. Upon relinquishment by the Clallam County Historical Society of all interests and use in the facility, the Secretary of the Interior shall make payment to the Clallam County Historical Society and such payment shall be considered full and just compensation for the society's participation in the construction of the Pioneer Memorial Museum.

SEC. 104. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) MISDEMEANOR PENALTIES.—Section 3 of the Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 136; 16 U.S.C. 256b) is hereby

revised as follows: after "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor penalty and shall be subject to a fine of not more than", strike "$500" and insert in lieu thereof "$25,000".

(b) FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY.—Section 4 of the Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 135; 16 U.S.C. 256c), is hereby revised to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. All guns, bows, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, clothing, teams, horses, machinery, logging equipment, motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within the limits of the park when engaged in or attempting to engage in killing, trapping, ensnaring, taking or capturing such wild birds, fish or animals, or taking, destroying or damaging such trees, plants, or mineral deposits contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in the park and held pending prosecution of any person or persons or organization arrested under or charged with violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such persons or organizations using said guns, bows, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, clothing, teams, horses, machinery, logging equipment, motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other means of transportation of every nature and description used by any person or persons or or-

ganization, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment prescribed in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the forfeiture teams, horses, machinery, logging equipment, motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other means of transportation shall be in the discretion of the court.".

(c) FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—(1) The Act of March 6, 1942, revising the boundary of Olympic National Park, as amended (56 Stat. 135 et seq.; 16 U.S.C. 256) is hereby revised as follows: Section 5 is renumbered as section 6 and succeeding sections are renumbered accordingly and a new section 5 is inserted as follows:

"SEC. 5. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in Olympic National Park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Washington.".

(2) The Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 137, 16 U.S.C. 256i), is hereby revised as follows: after "the provisions of sections 3" strike "and" and insert in lieu thereof ","; after "4" insert "and 5".

(d) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO BOUNDARIES.—The Act of November 7, 1986 (Public Law 99–635; 100 Stat. 3527), revising the boundaries of Olympic National Park is hereby amended as follows:

(1) in section 1(b) after "numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through" strike "10" and insert in lieu thereof "9";

(2) in section 2(a) after "within section 15, township", strike "15" and insert in lieu thereof "24";

(3) in section 2(a) after "*Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall" strike "not"; and

(4) Section 4 is renumbered as section 5 and a new section 4 is inserted as follows:

"SEC. 4. Effective upon acceptance thereof by the State of Washington, the jurisdiction which the United States acquired over those lands excluded from the boundaries of Olympic National Park by this Act is hereby retroceded to the State.".

TITLE II—NORTH CASCADES PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 201. DESIGNATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) WILDERNESS.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.; 78 Stat. 890), certain lands in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Washington, which—

(1) comprise approximately six hundred and thirty-four thousand, six hundred and fourteen acres of wilderness, and approximately five thousand, two hun-

dred and twenty-six acres of potential wilderness additions, and

(2) are depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Boundary, North Cascades National Park Complex, Washington", numbered and dated January 1988,

are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such lands shall be known as the Stephen Mather Wilderness.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness area designated under this section shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated as wilderness, except that reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior, and any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(2) Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness. Any lands designated as potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses

thereon that are inconsistent with the Wilderness Act have ceased or that non-Federal interests in land have been acquired, shall thereby be designated as wilderness and managed accordingly.

(c) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map of the wilderness area and a legal description of its boundaries with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the United States Senate, and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives. Such boundaries shall be drawn no more than two hundred feet from the centerline of any paved road. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description may be made. Such map and legal description of the boundaries shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of the North Cascades National Park.

SEC. 202. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the area fifty feet south of the common boundary between Canada and the United States in a manner consistent with the International Boundary Commission and agreements between the Govern-

ments of Canada and the United States, including the cutting of vegetation along the boundary as necessary and appropriate, notwithstanding the designation of such area as wilderness.

SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS.

Section 505 of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 930; 16 U.S.C. 90d–4), is amended as follows: Strike "in the recreation areas", and insert in lieu thereof "in the lands and waters within the Skagit River Hydroelectric Project, Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission Project 553, including the proposed Copper Creek, High Ross, and Thunder Creek elements of the Project, and the Newhalem Project, Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission Project 2705, within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and in the lands and waters within the Lake Chelan Project, Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission Project 637, and the Company Creek small hydroelectric project at Stehekin within the Lake Chelan National Recreational Area".

SEC. 204. LAND ACQUISITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES.

Section 301 of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 90b), is hereby amended to add a new subsection as follows:

"(b) The Secretary is hereby authorized to acquire, on a willing seller basis, lands outside of the authorized boundaries

of North Cascades National Park for the purpose of construction and operation of a visitor and information center not to exceed twenty acres in fee and eighty acres in easements. The lands so acquired shall be managed as part of the park. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to acquire on a willing seller basis, lands for the construction of a headquarters and administrative site or sites, for the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area not to exceed ten acres.".

SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to complete the land acquisitions authorized pursuant to section 204 of this Act.

SEC. 206. MINERAL RESOURCE USE IN RECREATION AREAS.

Section 402(b) of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 928; 16 U.S.C. 90c–1), is hereby revised as follows: Strike the subsection in its entirety and insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 402. (b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws, including location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws, and disposition under the United States mineral leasing laws: *Provided, however,* That within the

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, sand, rock, and gravel may be made available for lease to the residents of Stehekin for local use so long as such leasing and disposal does not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the National Recreation Area.".

SEC. 207. RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCE USE IN RECREATION AREAS.

Section 402(a) of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 928; 16 U.S.C. 90c–1), is hereby revised as follows: Strike the subsection in its entirety and insert in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits, and (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment. Within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of existing uses and developments as will promote, or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair public recreation and conservation of the scenic, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment, is authorized. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the National Park System, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural re-

sources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith. Within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area the removal and disposal of trees within power line rights-of-way is authorized as necessary to protect transmission lines, towers, and equipment.".

TITLE III—MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 301. DESIGNATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) WILDERNESS.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.; 78 Stat. 890), certain lands in the Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, which—

(1) comprise approximately two hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five acres of wilderness, and

(2) are depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Boundary, Mount Rainier National Park, Washington", numbered 105–20,014 and dated May 1987,

are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such lands shall be known as the Mount Rainier Wilderness.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—(1) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness area designated under this section shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-

ance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated as wilderness, except that reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior, and any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(2) Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness. Any lands designated as potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon that are inconsistent with the Wilderness Act have ceased or that non-Federal interests in land have been acquired, shall thereby be designated as wilderness and managed accordingly.

(c) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map of the wilderness area and a legal description of its boundaries with the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the United States Senate, and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives. Such boundaries shall be drawn no more than two hundred feet from the centerline of any

paved road. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description may be made. Such map and legal description of the boundaries shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of the Mount Rainier National Park.

SEC. 302. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The boundaries of the Mount Rainier National Park as established in the Act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. 993), as amended; (16 U.S.C. 91–110b), is further revised to add to the park approximately two hundred and forty acres, and to exclude from the park approximately thirty-one and one-half acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Mount Rainer National Park Proposed 1987 Boundary Adjustments", numbered 105–80,010B and dated January 1987, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Washington office of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior and at Mount Rainier National Park.

(b) FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundaries of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, are hereby revised to include in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest ap-

proximately thirty-one and one-half acres, to exclude from the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest approximately thirty acres, and to exclude from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest approximately two hundred and ten acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Rainier National Park Proposed 1987 Boundary Adjustments", numbered 105–80, (010B), and dated January 1987, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Washington D.C. office of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture and at the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF PARK LAND.—(1) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, which are included within the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park pursuant to this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of the park, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the park.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept either concurrent or exclusive jurisdiction over lands and waters included within Mount Rainier National Park. The Secretary shall notify in writing the Governor of the State of Washington of the acceptance of any such jurisdiction ceded

to the United States by the State. The existing exclusive Federal jurisdiction, where it exists in the park, shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary and the Governor shall agree upon the terms and conditions of concurrent legislative jurisdiction for said park pursuant to section 320(i) of the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2741).

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF DONATIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, bequest, or otherwise all non-Federal lands, waters, and interests therein included within the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park pursuant to this Act.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST LAND.—(1) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park, which are excluded therefrom and are included within the boundaries of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest pursuant to this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for administration as part of the forest, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(2) For the purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 903, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 4601–9), the boundaries of the Mount Baker-Sno-

qualmie National Forest and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, as modified pursuant to this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of those national forests on January 1, 1965.

(3) Effective upon acceptance thereof by the State of Washington, the jurisdiction which the United States acquired over those lands excluded from the boundaries of the Mount Rainier National Park by this Act is hereby retroceded to the State.

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STATEMENT OF SENATOR DANIEL J. EVANS, CHAIR
HEARING IN THE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE'S
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS
S. 2165, THE WASHINGTON PARKS WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

June 28, 1988

The purpose of the hearing today is to receive testimony on S. 2165, the Washington Parks Wilderness Bill. This legislation would designate wilderness areas in the three national parks in my state -- Olympic, Mount Rainier, and the North Cascades National Park Complex. I am pleased have been joined by my colleague from Washington State Senator Brock Adams upon introducing S. 2165. An identical bill has been introduced by Congressman Rod Chandler in the House of Representatives, and has been cosponsored by Congressmen Al Swift and John Miller.

In total, this legislation will add over 1.7 million acres of wilderness to the wilderness preservation system in Washington State. For Washington State, it will virtually complete the mandate required under the 1964 Wilderness Act for designating wilderness areas on federal land. In 1984, the Washington delegation successfully passed legislation that established wilderness on our national forest land. The bill we are considering today will accomplish the same thing for those lands administered by the National Park Service. With increasing pressures on our recreational areas, I believe we must do all that we can to ensure the permanent protection of one of our nation's most treasured assets -- its national parks.

The importance of this bill is not in its immediate impact on the parks. All of Washington's parks were established and are managed as wilderness parks. However, the long-term impact is important. We want the national parks in Washington to remain wilderness parks. This bill would prevent development from encroaching further into the wilderness areas of the parks. It will ensure that the original purposes for which these parks were set aside in the first place will be protected.

What this bill would not do is to keep the park visitor shut out of the park. I believe that the parks are there to provide for recreation as well as the preservation of a natural ecosystem. Even in the wilderness areas, the Park Service will be able to construct needed trails and backcountry campsites. Additionally, all the existing transportation and development corridors would be excluded from wilderness designation. Those corridors include areas that the parks have deemed necessary for

additional campgrounds and developed facilities to accommodate park visitors. For clarification on the impact of wilderness designation on activities within the Park and National Recreation Areas, I am including a chart with my statement. This chart compares the present management condition to the wilderness designation condition created by legislation.

I understand that there has been a great deal of concern, and some misconceptions, about the impact of wilderness designation in the North Cascades National Park, particularly concerning the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and the Stehekin Valley. The Stehekin Valley is a remarkable area, particularly because visitors experience a taste of the old west homesteading lifestyle while at the same time maintaining accessiblility to visitors of all kinds. I would not support legislation that would prevent visitors to the Park from enjoying Stehekin the way they can enjoy it now. It is for this reason that the Washington Park Wilderness bill does not include any of the privately owned lands in Stehekin as wilderness. The wilderness boundaries exclude most of the Valley floor itself as well as the road up to the Cottonwood campground. I treasure the unique Western experience that Stehekin offers and intend to protect that experience.

Specifically, the bill would designate 871,730 acres of wilderness and 594 acres of potential wilderness in Olympic National Park, 634,614 acres of wilderness and 5,226 acres of potential wilderness in the North Cascades National Park Complex, and 216,855 acres of wilderness in Mount Rainier National Park.

Potential wilderness designation is used for lands that are either not owned by the Federal government but are targeted for acquisition or on which there is a nonwilderness use that the National Park Service anticipates terminating. The potential wilderness designation allows the Park Service to administratively declare the area as wilderness once it has been acquired or the nonconforming use is terminated.

The bill also contains a number of general provisions that have been requested by the parks. These provisions amend unclear provisions in existing law to clarify the parks' authorities. There are also some boundary adjustments involving the Mount Rainier National Park. Although small in the number of acres, the exchanges are important and, I recognize, controversial. Approximately 31 and 1/2 acres are excluded from the park and added to the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. On this acreage sits a portion of the Crystal Mountain ski lift. The exchange is needed so that the Crystal Mountain Resort can make necessary repairs and modifications to the lift. Rather than the

Mount Rainier National Park granting a special use permit, it is preferable to both administrative agencies that the non-conforming use be deleted from the Park's jurisdiction.

A total of 240 acres of forest land will be added to the Mount Rainier National park in the areas of Backbone Ridge and Klapatchee Point. This exchange will place two roads wholly inside the park that briefly cross over into Forest Service land. Including all of the roads inside the National Park will ease management conflicts.

I anticipate that there are a number of modifications to this legislation proposed by environmental groups -- including larger boundary adjustments between the Forest Service and the Mount Rainier National Park and the North Cascades National Park, additional wilderness within the parks, an ecosystem study for all three national parks, as well as a number of other specific park-related proposals. I look forward to hearing today's testimony to examine all of these ideas in greater depth.

This legislative effort is the first attempt ever to designate wilderness in national parks on a state-wide basis. It is my hope that this initiative will lead the way for other states with national parks to follow suit.

Office Of The Mayor
City of Seattle

Charles Royer, Mayor

STATEMENT OF CHARLES ROYER
MAYOR OF SEATTLE

BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

S-2165, WASHINGTON PARK WILDERNESS BILL

JUNE 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the members of the Committee for this opportunity to present the City's views on S-2165, The Washington Park Wilderness Bill of 1988.

I would especially like to thank Senator Evans for introducing this bill, which is another example of his continuing efforts to protect the outstanding wildlands of our State.

I am very interested in this bill to establish wilderness in our state's three national parks. I share Senator Evans' love for the wild places in the Cascades and Olympics which contribute so much to making our city such a wonderful place to live. These Parks are great scenic and ecological assets, and also stimulate our growing recreation and tourism industry. Our residents visit the Parks frequently and they are primary destinations for visitors from around the globe. We must jealously guard the natural integrity of these areas.

The City of Seattle has a keen interest in the North Cascades National Park Complex (NCNP). Not only do our citizens enjoy visiting the park, but Seattle City Light (SCL), a Department of City government, also operates the Skagit Hydroelectric Project (FERC #553) and the Newhalem Project (FERC #2705) in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

As drafted, the bill would not conflict with SCL's current operations. This is a critical aspect. However, the areas designated as "potential wilderness" in the National Recreation Area encompass lands which would be impacted if City Light's High Ross, Thunder Creek and Copper Creek proposals were to go forward. While these projects are not in our present resource plan, it is important to the City to retain the flexibility to consider them in the future.

Specifically, we currently have a treaty with Canada that trades the raising of Ross Dam for an agreement to provide guaranteed power purchases through 2064. Seattle is anxious that significant changes in the conditions underlying the Treaty could encourage reopening of the Agreement itself.

The Copper Creek and Thunder Creek projects are presently held in abeyance by the City Council. However, if the regional energy picture changes dramatically, the City may again wish to consider these projects. Obviously, any of these proposals would require full environmental review.

Also, we wish to point out that City Light operates (with the Soil Conservation Service) automatic snow monitoring equipment (SNOTEL) in Thunder Basin. It was recently reconstructed, and now requires fewer helicopter flights for maintenance. We seek assurance that wilderness designation will not impair our ability to operate this facility or service it by helicopter.

Seattle supports designating wilderness in the other sections of the NCNP Complex, as well as in Olympic and Mt. Rainier National Parks. This will insure that the current management regime of protecting their wild character will continue, without the threat of inappropriate road, resource or recreation development. The proposed wilderness boundaries leave plenty of room for development of visitor facilities and will not impair the use of such legendary destinations as Hurricane Ridge in Olympic National Park, Stehekin in Lake Chelan National Recreation Area or Paradise in Mount Rainier National Park.

Each of these parks is a component of a larger ecosystem. Unfortunately, they are rapidly becoming ecological islands as uses surrounding them change. This ultimately affects the integrity of the parks themselves.

There are many impacts on these three parks from uses on surrounding lands. Loss of wildlife habitat, reductions in air and water quality, impairment of scenic vistas, and inappropriate road access all adversely affect our Parks. For example, the coastal strip of Olympic National Park is narrow and vulnerable to roads, logging and off-shore oil drilling. Even the main body of the Park could lose old-growth dependent wildlife species due to incompatible management on adjacent forest lands.

I strongly support a study of these effects by the National Park Service. The study should review the ecological health of the parks and the regions in which they lie. It should conclude with

recommendations for administrative, regulatory, and legislative methods for correcting these problems. Only in this way can we leave this magnificent legacy of parks unimpaired for future generations.

Some of my constituents have also made me aware of the need for boundary changes for these national parks. This concept has my support. With logging scheduled soon in several areas, action is needed now.

Mt. Rainier, for instance, has insufficient low elevation lands to adequately protect the entire ecological community surrounding the mountain. Some species of wildlife have already disappeared from the park as a result of activities outside the present park boundary. We must not allow such degradation to happen to one of our nation's oldest national parks. We can help to stem this tide by adding lands such as Chenuis Creek, Lost Creek, and along the Nisqually and Ohanepecosh Rivers. By including these small parcels within the Park we would preserve significant old growth forests and scenic vistas that are integral parts of its natural and recreational treasury.

In the North Cascades, portions of the Baker River, Shuksan Lake and the Alma-Copper basins already lie in the NCNP Complex. The addition of these areas would establish more logical boundaries by including their entire drainages in the Park. The Cascade River Valley has many attributes that recommend it as an addition to the Park. Lush, old-growth forests grow along rushing rivers and numerous trails lead to spectacular vistas. Since substantial logging is being planned there in the next few years it deserves your careful consideration at this time.

In summary, Seattle supports the intent of S-2165, its wilderness designations and the specific provisions affecting City Light's interests. We also support improving the bill by adding certain lands to the parks, and by requiring studies of lands surrounding the parks to determine impacts to the parks and potential resolution to these problems.

Thank you.

Senator EVANS. With that, we welcome our colleague Senator Adams to the committee hearing and for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF HON. BROCK ADAMS, U.S. SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON

Senator ADAMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I will summarize my statement and I would like to request that my statement appear in full in the record.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here to support the Washington park wilderness bill, which I have of course cosponsored with you. And I particularly want to pay a special tribute to you Mr. Chairman, for the leadership you have shown on this issue over many, many years.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will fulfill the commitment originally made in the 1964 Wilderness Act, which again many of us were involved in at that time which directed that our national parks as well as our national forests be considered for designation as wilderness. Though Washington's national parks have traditionally been managed as wilderness, this legislation would provide in our opinion the additional necessary protection provided for in the 1964 Wilderness Act, which would ensure that these areas maintain their current status.

Mr. Chairman, as any visitor to these parts knows, and both of us have been there frequently, they are unsurpassed in their beauty, and the spectacular scenery of the Olympic Peninsula, Cascade Mountain ranges and the ancient forest is familiar to people all over this globe. This beauty however is also a threat since it attracts immense numbers of visitors who bring with them the problems of encroaching civilization.

Wilderness designation will provide much needed protection from these encroachments. While people may continue to visit the wilderness areas and thereby appreciate nature in its most pristine state, they will be prohibited from altering that condition. As we all know, once designated as wilderness, the common signs of human activity, roads, buildings and recreational facilities will be prohibited.

Concern has been expressed Mr. Chairman to me and I know to you and to others that this legislation will cut off access to the parks. This is not true. This legislation makes exception for those areas where human influence is already present. These areas will retain their current status and use under Park Service direction. Access to existing roads will be unaffected. Areas will be set aside for fishery, campground and facility development.

Further, I would like to encourage, and I think this is very important, Mr. Chairman, because this will be the years before us, the development of additional recreational facilities and opportunities in areas bordering these parks. This is the place where we need to have an increase in availability for those activities that we do not wish to encroach upon the wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, 1988 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Olympic National Park. And it is one of the most popular in our entire park system. Its pristine beauty is largely unchanged since the original explorers first ventured into the ancient forest and the gla-

cier covered peaks. In 1938 it was designated a national park to preserve it for future generation. Now, 50 years later, we have a chance to provide an additional source of protection for this park, as well as the North Cascades and Mount Rainier.

Under this legislation, these wilderness areas would always be protected, assuring all Americans the benefits of an enduring wilderness resource.

Mr. Chairman, modifications will undoubtedly be made to this bill as it moves through the legislative process. While I urge the committee to consider the suggestions which will be made by witnesses today, I think we can all agree that the concept of wilderness should be supported. I thank the chairman for holding this hearing today. Mr. Chairman, I know I share with you memories all the way from Camp Parsons in the Olympic National Park area, up through it was, Alpine Lakes, Mount Pilchuck, the whole concept of the North Cascades, and I can remember as a child seeing my first glacier on Mount Rainier and I think it would be tragic if we do not preserve these kinds of available resources, a wilderness concept for future generations.

I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, for holding the hearing and I am very pleased to join with you and with Congressman Chandler in support of this bill. We all hope that it will pass. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Senator Adams follows:]

U.S. Senator

BROCK ADAMS

of Washington

Committees
Commerce, Science and Transportation
Foreign Relations
Labor and Human Resources
Rules and Administration

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 28, 1988

CONTACT: Barbara Smith
or Emily Love
(202) 224-0228

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ADAMS BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF S. 2165, THE WASHINGTON PARK WILDERNESS BILL

I am pleased to be here today to support the Washington Park Wilderness Bill, which I have cosponsored. I want to pay tribute to Senator Evans for his leadership on this issue over a number of years.

This bill would fulfill the commitment originally made in the 1964 Wilderness Act, which directed that our national parks, as well as our national forests, be considered for designation as wilderness. While Washington's national forests received such designation in 1984, our national parks are still unprotected. Although they have been traditionally managed as wilderness parks, this legislation would provide additional protection, thus ensuring that these areas retain their current natural status.

Any visitor to these parks knows that they are places of unsurpassed beauty. The spectacular scenery of our Olympic and Cascade mountain ranges and ancient forests is familiar to people all over the globe. But this beauty is also a threat since it attracts an immense number of visitors each year who bring with them the problems of encroaching civilization. Wilderness designation would provide much-needed protection from these encroachments. While people may continue to visit the wilderress areas, and thereby appreciate nature in its most pristine state, they will be prohibited from altering that condition. Once designated as wilderness, the common signs of human activity -- roads, buildings, and recreational facilities -- will be prohibited.

Concern has been expressed that this designation will cut off access to the parks. This is not true. This legislation makes exception for those areas where human influence is already present. These areas, primarily existing recreational facilities and roads, will retain their current status and use under Park Service direction. Access to existing roads will be unaffected by this designation. Further, those areas that have been deemed necessary for future campground and facility development will be excluded from wilderness designation. Backcountry use, stock use, and party size will remain unaffected. In addition, we should expand our existing development of recreational facilities and opportunities in those areas bordering the parks.

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Further, I would specifically like to assure the residents of the Stehekin Valley that this legislation will not alter their existing lifestyles. This Valley is specifically excluded from wilderness designation since, as a community with private land and roads, its activities are incompatible with wilderness designation. Traditional activities pursued by Stehekin residents, such as the use of renewable natural resources and the regulated extraction of sand, rock, and gravel, will be unaffected by this legislation. Road access to Cottonwood Camp will be excluded from wilderness, remaining open to traffic. Further, the use of aircraft on Lake Chelan and on the airstrip will not be affected by wilderness designation.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Olympic National Park, one of the most popular parks in the National Park System. Visitors come to admire its pristine beauty, largely unchanged since the original explorers first ventured into its ancient forests and glacier-covered peaks. In 1938, it was designated a national park to preserve it for future generations; now, fifty years later, we have a chance to provide an additional source of protection for this park, as well as North Cascades and Mount Rainier. Under this legislation, these newly designated areas would always be protected, assuring all Americans the benefits of an enduring wilderness resource.

Modifications will undoubtedly be made to this bill as it moves through the legislative process. While I urge the Committee to consider the suggestions which will be made by witnesses today, I think we can all agree that the concept of wilderness should be supported.

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Senator EVANS. Thank you very much. I am delighted to have you as a cosponsor of this piece of legislation. In a moment of reminiscence when you talked about those days at Camp Parsons, I think both of us probably had our first step into the Olympic National Park before it was a national park. This summer I hope to have the better part of a week to once again travel through the Olympics. It will be 49 years ago that I took my first extended trip through the Olympics, and have been there virtually every year since.

So while it is important to retain the wilderness, I think one of the additional problems perhaps the next generation will have is, having preserved wilderness, can we even preserve it from the people who like to visit it? We are already seeing the enormous changes people can make from walking in the wilderness areas.

We do thank you for your testimony. We are delighted to have you before us, and I would like to turn to Congressman Chandler for his testimony.

Senator ADAMS. Thank you. May I be excused?

Senator EVANS. Please. I understand you have an extended series of mark-ups this morning in the conference committee.

Senator ADAMS. We do. I apologize. The conference committee is meeting. I apologize to you, Rod, for not listening.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROD CHANDLER, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM WASHINGTON

Mr. CHANDLER. Before you go let me compliment you for your eloquent statement on behalf of this legislation. I thank you for that.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to join with you and with Senator Adams in support of this legislation. I am also joined by my colleague, Representative Al Swift and John Miller from the House as sponsors on the House side of this legislation. As you know, we have arranged with our committee to hold hearings later this summer.

I think that as you were talking, and I would ask that my formal statement be inserted in the record, and I just simply make a few comments about it.

Senator EVANS. Your whole statement will be in the record.

Mr. CHANDLER. As you talked about these three national parks and the other areas that would be included under the wilderness designation of this legislation, it occurs to me how majestic and grand and incredibly beautiful these areas are. And yet, we are finding that what appears to be from a distance something that is beyond a man's ability to ever change is at the same time very delicate and very much being damaged, even in the case of the Olympics, wildlife that was introduced there back in the 1930's, the goat. But the designation of 1,700,000 acres by this bill, I think is very warranted. And the point that I think has to be made over and over again, Mr. Chairman, is the good and the bad fortune of the growth of the state of Washington.

In my own eighth district, that area between 1970 and 1980 grew in population by 29 percent. And the boom is still on, it is still continuing. And that is having a profound effect on the recreational opportunities for people in our state. And it is having an enormous

effect on the areas designated for recreation. As the Olympic National Park, as Senator Adams points out, celebrates its 50th anniversary, we read in the newspapers yesterday a long detailed account of the damage that we people, not intending to, are doing to the ecology of that great park, just with the facilities that are there now. And we know that other facilities are planned for that park and for others or at least are desired by some. And the U.S., or the Wilderness Society has proclaimed Olympic National Park as one of the ten most endangered in the United States.

At the same time, I think that we need to reassure people that this is not an attempt to keep people out. That is what the parks are for, it is for people. Wilderness boundaries will be drawn to accommodate existing transportation corridors within the parks. Campgrounds and lodges that exist will not be affected. We will continue to develop trails. That will be very high priority but what will be limited under this legislation are the physical changes which could negatively impact the environmental importance and natural beauty of these areas. New road construction would be limited, mineral extraction, hydroelectric construction and commercial recreation and development would be substantially limited by a wilderness designation.

I think that it is time that we recognized the limitations on the development of these areas are both necessary and very much desirable. So it is a great privilege for me Mr. Chairman to join with you and with Senator Adams and my other colleagues in the Washington delegation in support of this legislation.

Thank you for the opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Chandler follows:]

STATEMENT OF U.S. REP. ROD CHANDLER

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ON BEHALF OF S. 2165

JUNE 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman, the Washington Parks Wilderness bill is good legislation that deserves the support of this Subcommittee and the full Committee on the Interior.

On March 15, 1988, I was joined by my Washington state colleagues, Rep. Al Swift and John Miller in introducing H.R. 4146 (the companion bill to S. 2165) in the House. I am pleased to support what is and should be a bipartisan effort on the part of the Senator from Washington, Dan Evans, and his colleague, Brock Adams.

Simply stated, the Washington Parks Wilderness bill would afford protection to areas in three national parks in Washington State -- Mount Rainier, Olympic and North Cascades -- from overdevelopment.

The legislation also seeks wilderness status for parts of the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, and makes several administrative reforms at the request of the Park Service.

Under this bill, more than 1.7 million acres of National Park area would be added to the Wilderness Preservation System in Washington State.

Why do we need this legislation?

I live in an area which in recent years has experienced one of the fastest rates of population growth in the United States. The 8th District of Washington State, including areas east and south of Seattle, grew 29 percent between 1970 and 1980 -- and continues to grow. For many people in the Puget Sound area of Washington State, the national parks are convenient places to get away from the stresses of urban and suburban living. Mount Rainier is just a two hour drive from Seattle.

With substantial population growth, the parks are bound to feel the pressures of overdevelopment. The threat is serious. Mount Rainier, the boundaries of which happen to be within my congressional district, has insufficient low-level elevation to protect the entire ecological community surrounding the mountain. Olympic National Park has recently been listed as one of the ten

most endangered national parks in the U.S. by the Wilderness Society.

Designating areas within these national parks as wilderness would be an insurance policy for the future. Make no mistake, the National Park Service does an excellent job of managing these parks as wilderness today. This bill seeks to ensure that this careful management continues over many years.

A wilderness designation will require a high standard of management. It would encourage all the recreational activities now associated with these park areas. Wilderness boundaries in the legislation would be drawn to accomodate existing transportation corridors within the parks, including campgrounds and lodges. New trail development will also continue to be a high priority.

What will be limited under this legislation are physical changes which could negatively impact the environmental importance and natural beauty of these areas. New road construction would be limited. Mineral extraction, hydroelectric construction, and commercial recreational development would be substantially limited by a wilderness designation. At some point, sooner or later, we will have to say that limitations on development of these areas are both necessary and desirable.

We are also sensitive to the concerns of the residents of the Stehekin Valley in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. Senator Evans and I have sought to carefully protect their interests by specifically excluding the Stehekin Valley from wilderness status. Private land, private home development, and the use of aircraft on Lake Chelan and the airstrip at Stehekin would be protected.

We don't intend this bill to lock-out public use and enjoyment of the parks. Public access for all, including youngsters, senior citizens and the disabled will continue to be a high priorty.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first attempt to designate wilderness in national parks on a state wide basis. It is a large undertaking which has the support of the National Park Service and many private organizations. The bill, as written, has my full support, and I hope will have the support of this Committee. Thank you.

Senator EVANS. Thank you for coming over from the House and joining us. We look forward to an early date for hearings on the House side, knowing that we have relatively short sessions ahead of us before October 8.

Mr. CHANDLER. Congressman Vento expressed that perhaps personally to you his apologies for not being able to match his schedule of hearings with this one. He tried his best, but it was just simply impossible to do. But we will have, I think it is in July sometime, hearings on the House side.

Senator EVANS. That is good to hear. Thank you very much for coming. We will have a vote call very shortly at 9:45, but I think before I will have to skip over and vote, we can go a little out of order. Since the Forest Service is less affected than the Park Service, perhaps we could have James Overbay, Deputy Chief, U.S. Forest Service, come and testify. I think we can probably handle your testimony before we have to recess for the vote.

STATEMENT OF JAMES C. OVERBAY, DEPUTY CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. OVERBAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do just have a brief statement, and I appreciate the opportunity to offer the Department of Agriculture's views on this bill.

We support enactment of this legislation insofar as it would affect this department. We defer to the Department of the Interior regarding those portions of the bill affecting lands managed by the National Park Service.

The bill would designate three areas in the state of Washington as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. These three wilderness designations would not affect the Department of Agriculture.

The bill would also add 240 acres to the Mount Rainier National Park and delete 31 and half other acres from the park. The boundaries of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest would be revised to include the 31.5 acres deleted from the park, and to delete 30 acres from the forest that would be added to the park. The boundaries of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest would be revised to delete 210 acres from the Forest to be added to the Park.

The boundary adjustments affecting the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest are practical solutions to long standing problems of both the National Park Service and the Forest Service. The Crystal Mountain ski area is predominantly located on National Forest lands, although some facilities were constructed in the Park through administrative oversight.

As a result, the ski area has special use permits from both the Park Service and the Forest Service. The transfer of 31 and a half acres to the Forest Service would facilitate management of the ski area for both the permitee and the government.

The transfer of 30 acres from the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest to the Park would improve management of these lands for both agencies. This 30 acre parcel is separated from the bulk of the forest and is currently used as a trailhead by Park visitors.

The transfer of 210 acres of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to the Park would also improve management of these lands. The Stevens Canyon road is entirely within the Park, with the exception of a small loop onto the Forest. The road and land associated with the loop are primarily used by Park visitors and should be managed by the National Park Service.

We support all of the foregoing adjustments in boundaries and jurisdictions between the two agencies.

We do recommend one technical amendment to the bill. The Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest is an administrative consolidation of two Forests and is not the proclaimed National Forest. Therefore, reference to the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest should be changed to just the "Snoqualmie National Forest."

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony, and I would be happy to answer any questions if there are some.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much for your testimony, and for catching that oversight in the legislation in terms of the title of the Forest. You mentioned in your testimony the Crystal Mountain Ski area had facilities constructed in the Park through an administrative oversight. Maybe the Park Service would have some testimony along this line too, but are you aware of at what point a special use permit or some kind of authorization was granted? Did it precede construction of the top tower and the trails?

Mr. OVERBAY. I do not have all the background information on that. I understand that at the top of the ski area where the boundary of the Park lies along the ridge, there were some facilities constructed just over the top of the ridge. And that is where this adjustment would occur. It might have been necessary because of the terrain to put some specific towers in that particular location.

Senator EVANS. I am very familiar with that area. I have skied off the top of that lift many, many times. But I guess I was just trying to get an idea, when you mentioned administrative oversight, of what order things occurred, and whether there is a special use permit of some kind required from the Park before construction actually occurred. I believe that that probably was the case.

Mr. OVERBAY. I do not have that information. I would be happy to supply that if the Park Service does not have that.

Senator EVANS. I think the Park Service probably does, but I was just curious about the term "administrative oversight".

Mr. OVERBAY. I think frankly that they probably built there thinking that that was still part of the National Forest. And then it was discovered that it was not.

Senator EVANS. I do not think so. You may want to go back and do some checking on the order of events. I do not think we would like the record to show something that might give the wrong impression. Because if it is an administrative oversight then I guess we would have to ask the question, whose administrative oversight was it.

Mr. OVERBAY. I would be happy to furnish that.

Senator EVANS. You might want to take a look at that, and when I do get to the Park Service, I will ask them the same questions. But insofar as the Forest Service is concerned, administrative changes or the boundary changes that would encompass the loss of

about 31 and a half acres from the Park to the Forest Service in the Crystal Mountain Ski area, and the gain of about I think 240 acres from the Forest to the Park, are satisfactory as far as the Forest Service is concerned?

Mr. OVERBAY. That is correct.

Senator EVANS. We thank you very much for your testimony, and at this point we will recess for approximately ten minutes while I go over and vote.

[Recess.]

Senator EVANS. The hearing will come back to order. Hopefully we can get through most of the rest of the morning without another vote.

I would like to call to the witness stand Denis Galvin, Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT OF DENIS GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. GALVIN. Thank you Mr. Chairman. I have a rather lengthy prepared statement which I will just summarize and submit for the record.

Senator EVANS. The entire statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention that the three superintendents of the parks in question are here. Bob Chandler of Olympic, Neal Guse of Mount Rainier and John Reynolds of North Cascades. I will rely on them should there be any detailed questions with respect to the proposals before the committee.

We are pleased to be here to testify in favor of S. 2165 to designate wilderness in three of our premier national parks in the State of Washington. The measure would also make some administrative corrections in legislation affecting these parks and adjust the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park.

Mr. Chairman, we support the enactment of S. 2165 if amended as suggested herein. These three national park units and the two contiguous national recreation areas in North Cascades National Park Service Complex represent perhaps some of the finest resources, both natural and cultural, to be found on this or any other continent. S. 2165 would designate wilderness or potential wilderness in Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, and the North Cascades National Park Service Complex. Further, there would be authorized a transfer of lands between Mount Rainier and Snoqualmie National Forest to accommodate the in-place ski area on lands totally within the National Forest, and two minor boundary adjustments in the same boundary for Mount Rainier to include small segments of two roads which momentarily leave the park to enter the forest and return again to the park.

Finally the bill corrects several administrative irregularities in the three parks. Olympic National Park contains a total of 922,626 acres, and S. 2165 proposes 871,730 as wilderness. In addition, there are 594 acres of potential wilderness in the bill. We are still studying the potential wilderness, whether all the private lands involved would require Federal acquisition as wilderness warrants such designation.

The North Cascades Complex totals 684,243 acres. S. 2165 would designate 634,614 acres as wilderness, and 5,226 acres as potential wilderness. Mount Rainier contains 235,612 acres, and the wilderness proposal in S. 2165 designates 216,855 acres as wilderness. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to address the perfecting amendments in the order they appear in the bill.

The North Cascades National Park Service Complex is referred to in the bill as the park (complex, and we would propose changing that wherever it appears in the bill to the North Cascades National Park Service Complex, since the modifier, park complex, might give people the impression that the recreation areas were left out. There are several places in the bill where we recommend that correction.

Section 101(c) of the bill indicates that wilderness boundaries at Olympic shall be drawn "no more than 200 feet from the center line of any paved road". While we support that principle, there are places in the Park such as Hurricane Ridge where this statement would cause developments to be included within the wilderness. We recommend that the bill be amended to remove that language, and that report language clarify the intent of this provision to apply only to those areas where the road is the sole controlling factor.

Section 102 authorizes the maintenance and eventual replacement of the Wolf Creek underground power line to Hurricane Ridge in Olympic. We support the inclusion of this corridor within the wilderness so long as we are able to maintain that existing underground powerline.

Section 103 authorizes funds not to exceed $155,000 to be paid to the Clallam County Historical Society and the Museum of Port Angeles in Washington. Mr. Chairman, this refers to the visitor center in Port Angeles, which was originally built in the 1950's as a cooperative effort. Over the years the utilization of space has evolved to the point where the building can no longer accommodate the needs of both the society and the park. The society has located additional space in Port Angeles, but we have no authorization to pay the society for the legitimate possessory legitimate interest in the building.

We have no objection to this section. We do note, however, that funds have not been budgeted for this purpose, and there are no assurances that we can provide such a payment under existing fiscal conditions.

In section 104, subsections (a) through (c) make technical changes in the 1942 law applicable to the enforcement of laws and regulations in Olympic National Park. Subsection (a) increases the maximum fine for a misdemeanor. Subsection (b) adds references to certain equipment, machinery, logging equipment et cetera that were not mentioned in the original legislation because in some instances the technology did not exist in 1942.

Subsection (c) adds language clarifying that fugitives shall be treated the same in the park as elsewhere in the State of Washington. This is necessary because Olympic has exclusive jurisdiction and makes the treatment of these law enforcement matters consistent with other national parks. Subsection (d) makes technical amendments to the description of lands excluded from the park in the 1986 law. We support all of the amendments in Section 104.

They will bring the current Olympic statute up to date. There are several editorial amendments to this section that I will submit for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Section 201(c) again uses the 200-foot from central line of any paved road test for wilderness. I already testified with respect to Olympic that we feel that should be removed and put in report language to clarify intent.

Section 203 enumerates those lands within the complex which are authorized pursuant to the Federal Power Act as amended. As I understand this section, Mr. Chairman, it enumerates those areas in the park that would come under FERC jurisdiction with respect to licensing and correct the more general approach in existing legislation.

We also suggest that that section of the bill be amended by adding the following language, "and existing hydrologic monitoring stations necessary for the proper operation of the hydroelectric projects listed herein."

Since these parts of the complex contain existing hydroelectric projects, we recommend this amending language because there are other structures and activities necessary to assure the management of these existing projects that their ability to conduct scientific data collection will not be diminished. We do support this and it is necessary for the current operation of the park.

Section 204 outlines the need to acquire some land outside of the North Cascades Complex to construct certain structures. It is our conclusion, based on current planning, that a back country information station needs to be located outside the present boundaries of the complex to intercept those back country users that are approaching the park on main highways.

In addition, the headquarters building currently located in Sedro Wolley is being shared with the Forest Service, and there is not sufficient office space available in that general locale. The legislation would permit the purchase of a headquarters building site in that general area. We recommend that the acreage as specified in the bill be reduced to five and ten acres respectively. We have some language changes also recommended as amendments in Section 204.

Again, Mr. Chairman, we must note that funds for this purpose, that is the purpose of land acquisition outside the Park, are not currently budgeted and will have to compete in priority with other National Park Service acquisition needs.

Section 206, in our judgment, Mr. Chairman, is not necessary. We have all the authority to dispose of sand, rock and gravel in the manner called for in the amendment. Similarly, we are unaware of any management concerns derived from the practical application of the authorities contained in section 402(b) of the Act of October 2, 1968.

Section 301(b)2 dealing with potential wilderness additions in Mount Rainier is unnecessary because section 301(a) contains no potential wilderness designation. We also recommend a minor correction to the map reference. The Forest Service previously testified that Snoqualmie National Forest is the correct designation as opposed to Mount Baker-Snoqualmie.

Finally, we recommend the addition of a new section, 303, entitled Authorization for Paradise Power Line. The power line that runs from Longmire to Paradise in Mount Rainier is partially underground and partially aerial. Aerial power lines are not permitted under National Park Service management policies in wilderness. Thus, we feel that this existing aerial power line needs to be recognized in the legislation so that we can continue to operate and maintain the line while declaring the area wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your patience. This concludes my summarized statement on S. 2165.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Galvin follows:]

STATEMENT OF DENIS GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES CONCERNING S. 2165, A BILL TO DESIGNATE WILDERNESS WITHIN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, AND NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK COMPLEX IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

JUNE 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you today to testify in favor of S. 2165, a bill to designate wilderness in three of our premier national parks in the State of Washington. This measure would also make certain administrative corrections in legislation affecting these parks as would it also adjust the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park to address management concerns of both the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.

Mr. Chairman, we support the enactment of S. 2165 if amended as suggested herein.

The three national park units included in our discussions today, including the two national recreation areas contiguous with North Cascades National Park represent perhaps some of the finest resources, both natural and cultural, to be found on this or any other continent. The Cascade and Olympic Mountains of northwest Washington contain some of the most rugged, majestic scenery one could ever imagine. From the fog-shrouded coast with booming surf and wave manicured beaches to North America's finest temperate rain forest to the spectacular alpine country dotted with sparkling lakes, lush meadows, and glaciers, the three national park units of the Pacific Northwest are a tribute to Man's forethought through their preservation and development. S. 2165 is an attempt to take the final step in this long journey begun with the establishment of Mount Rainier National Park by Congress in 1899. If enacted it would designate wilderness or potential wilderness in Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier

National Park and North Cascades National Park Complex. Further, there would be authorized a transfer of lands between Mount Rainier National Park and the Mount Baker-Snowqualmie National Forest to accommodate the placement of a ski area on lands totally within the national forest, and two minor boundary adjustments in the same boundary to provide for unified management of small segments of two roads which momentarily leave the park to enter the forest, only to return again to the park. Finally, several administrative irregularities and uncertainties resulting from previous legislative actions would be corrected or clarified.

Olympic National Park contains 922,626 acres, On June 13, 1974, the President recommended to Congress that 862,139 acres be designated as wilderness. Based on several additions to the park since then and further planning, we support the wilderness proposed in S. 2165 of 871,730 acres. With respect to the 594 acres of potential wilderness included in the bill, we are still studying whether allthe private lands involved which would require Federal acquisition as wilderness warrant such designation.

North Cascades National Park Service Complex includes the 504,780-acres North Cascades National Park, the 117,574-acre Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and the 61,889-acre Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. On April 28, 1971, the President recommended to Congress that 537,120 acres in the Complex be designated wilderness and 1,508 acres be designated as potential wilderness. S. 2165 would designate 634,614 acres in the Complex as wilderness and 5,226 acres as potential wilderness. Since 1971 we have continued to review the wilderness proposal and identified the additional lands proposed in S. 2165 as clearly possessing wilderness characteristics.

Mount Rainier National Park contains 235,612 acres. On December 4, 1974, the President recommended to Congress the designation of

208,000 acres as wilderness and 165 acres as potential wilderness. Based on further review, we support S. 2165 which would designate 216,855 acres as wilderness.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to address each of our perfecting amendments in the order in which they appear in S. 2165. First, the bill incorrectly refers to the North Cascades National Park Service Complex as the "Park Complex." A similar correction should be made in the wording of Title II as well as the reference to a map depiciting wilderness in the Complex in Section 201(a)(2).

Section 101(c) indicates that wilderness boundaries at Olympic National Park shall be drawn "...no more than two hundred feet from the centerline of any paved road." While we agree with this concept where there are no improvements in place or proposed to be constructed or natural features which more logically control the placement of the wilderness boundary adjacent to roads, in places such as Hurricane Ridge, this statement would cause developments to be included within wilderness. We suggest that the bill be amended to remove this language and that report language clarify the intent of this provision to apply only to those areas where the road is the sole controlling factor. Where developments are present or the wilderness boundary otherwise departs from this general control we suggest that the map reference apply. We also suggest that the word "paved" be removed and reference be made simply to roads, both paved and unpaved. This will also be true at the other two units included in Titles II and III.

Section 102 authorizes the maintenance and eventual replacement of the Wolf Creek underground powerline to Hurricane Ridge. We strongly support the inclusion of this corridor within the wilderness so long as we are given the opportunity to maintain and eventually replace it.

Section 103 authorizes funds not to exceed $155,000 to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior to the Clallam County Historical Society and Museum of Port Angeles, Washington. Mr. Chairman, the Olympic National Park Visitor Center in Port Angeles was originally built in the 1950's as a cooperative effort between the National Park Service and the Clallam County Historical Society on land which had been donated to the park by a local citizen. The Society sponsored a fund raising drive in order to build the museum, which was to serve the dual purpose of providing them with a historical museum to commemorate the pioneers of the Olympic Peninsula and Olympic National Park a place for interpretation of significant natural and human history of the peninsula. Over the years there has been a substantial increase in park visitation, and the utilization of the space has evolved to the point that the building can no longer accommodate the needs of both the Society and the park. Section 103 would authorize the National Park Service to purchase the Society's possessory interest in the building, and we have no objection to this measure. We do note, however, that funds have not been budgeted for this purpose, and there are no assurances that we can provide such a payment to the Society in the near future under existing fiscal conditions and Departmental priorities.

Mr. Chairman, subsections 104 (a) through (c) make several technical changes in the 1942 law applicable to the enforcement of laws and regulations in Olympic National Park. Subsection (a) increases the maximum fine for a misdemeanor violation of park regulations to the amount set forth for misdemeanors generally under Section 3571 of Title 18, United States Code ($25,000); Subsection (b) adds references to machinery, logging equipment, motor vehicles, aircraft, and boats to the list of properties that may be forfeited by violators of certain park regulations; and Subsection (c) adds language clarifying that fugitives shall be treated the same within the park as elsewhere in the State of Washington. Subsection (d) makes technical amendments to the description of lands excluded from the park in a 1986 law.

We support the amendments in Section 104. We believe the law enforcement provisions in Subsections (a) through (c) will bring the statute up to date. The updated fine and forfeiture provisions will deter such activities as timber trespass, for example, involving the destruction of trees and other natural resources worth many thousands of dollars on the commercial market. We do recommend the following editorial amendments to this Section:

1. On page 5, line 2, strike "penalty."

2. On page 6, line 5, insert "of" after "forfeiture."

3. On page 6, lines 9 and 10, strike "revising the boundary of Olympic National Park, as amended."

As noted earlier, Title II should be amended to read "NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPLEX - WILDERNESS". Similarly, Section 201(a)(2) requires this change.

Section 201(c) specifies that wilderness boundaries shall be no more than two hundred feet from the centerline of any paved road. As in the discussion regarding Olympic National Park, we suggest that this reference be removed and report language which speaks simply of roads be substituted.

Section 203 amends the Act of October 2, 1968, which established the North Cascades National Park Service Complex by enumerating those lands within the Complex which are authorized pursuant to the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063) as amended. We suggest that after the word "Area" in line 18, page 10 the following be added: "and existing hydrologic monitoring stations necessary for the proper operation of the hydroelectric projects listed herein." The effect of this language is to assure management of these projects that their ability to conduct scientific data

collection attendant to their operations of the various projects will not be deminished in any way by the designation of wilderness within the Complex.

Mr. Chairman, the placement of visitor contact and administrative facilities is often shrouded in controversy and confusion to the point that for many the discussion is meaningless. Let me assure you, however, that these locations have great impact on both the administration of park units as well as visitors' appreciation and understanding of them. Visitation patterns long established in the Skagit District of the North Cascades Complex and the fact that National Park Service facilities now in place were inherited from the Forest Service create complex problems for administration and information dissemination. Several years' worth of exhaustive investigation and planning have brought us to the realization that a backcountry information station similar to the one hand-crafted by Student Conservation Association employees in the early 1980's at the Marblemount administrative site needs to be located outside the present boundaries of the Complex. Similarly, the Complex headquarters has historically been located outside the boundaries in rental office space in Sedro Wooley. There currently is not sufficient office space available in that general locale, and a headquarters building site is being requested outside the present Complex boundaries. Our proposal is considerably less ambitious than S. 2165 in that acreages for the two sites have been reduced to five and 10 acres respectively. We suggest that Section 204 be amended accordingly:

1. On page 10, line 24 and 25 strike ", on a willing seller basis," and insert "with the consent of the owner".

2. On page 11, line 1 add "Service Complex" after "Park" to correspond with earlier comments.

3. On page 11, line 2 strike "visitor and" and insert

"backcountry".

4. On page 11, line 3 strike "twenty acres in fee and eighty acres in easements." and insert "five acres."

5. On page 11, line 6 strike "on a willing seller basis," and insert "with the consent of the owner."

6. On page 11, line 4 should be moved to a position at the end of the subsection.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, we must note that funds for this purpose are not currently budgeted and will have to compete in priority with other National Park Service land acquisition needs.

Section 206 would amend the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 928; 16 U.S.C. 90c-1) by eliminating Subsection 402(b) and inserting language which would permit the disposal of rock, sand and gravel within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area to the residents of Stehekin for local use. It is our contention that absent the removal of Subsection 402(b) the National Park Service has all the authority it needs to dispose of sand, rock and gravel in the manner called for in the amendment. Similarly, we are unaware of any management concerns derived from the practical application of authorities contained in Subsection 402(b).

Subsection 301(b)(2) dealing with potential wilderness additions is unnecessary because Subsection 301(a) contains no wilderness disignation. We recommend, therefore, that this provision be deleted from the bill.

On page 16, line 7 Mount Rainier National Park map reference "105-80 (010B)" should read "105-80,010B".

References to the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest on page 17, lines 17 and 25 should refer to the Snoqualmie National

Forest, as the consolidation is purely an administrative one with no legal standing.

Finally, we would recommend the addition of a new Section 303 entitled "AUTHORIZATION FOR PARADISE POWERLINE." The text should read, "The Secretary is authorized to maintain and replace as appropriate, the Paradise powerline from Longmire to Paradise." This line is both underground as well as aerial, the former being permitted under National Park Service management policies for wilderness while the latter is not. This new section would permit the continued operation and maintenance of the line while declaring the area wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal testimony on S. 2165. I would be pleased to respond to any questions you or other Members of the Committee may have at this time.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much for a helpful addition to the record and a number of helpful suggestions on the bill.

Let me first ask questions about the provision regarding roads. As I remember, we went back and forth between 100 and 200 feet. We finally settled on 200 feet when we wrote the Washington Wilderness Bill. There are some who suggest that it be narrowed to as little as 100 feet and on unpaved roads as little as 50 feet. I understand the particular problem that you mentioned in terms of areas like Hurricane Ridge, where you may have ancillary facilities that are more than even 200 feet on either side of the road. And we certainly do not want to inadvertantly include those in wilderness when they do not belong.

But speaking of roads alone, in terms of maintenance and the potential realignment of dangerous sections of roads, what is necessary? I think that as far as this Senator is concerned, if we want to make areas wilderness, we want to make as much of it wilderness as possible and leave no huge areas outside of wilderness that are not necessary.

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, we support the concept of 200 feet on either side of the center line. In addition to the needs to operate and maintain the roads that you mentioned in this mountainous country, many of the road prisms approach 200 feet in terms of the existing roads. So the top of a cut or the toe of a slope might extend out nearly as much as 200 feet. You must also consider bridge structures, culverts and other parts of the road prism in the wilderness. So we feel that 200 feet from the center line is a reasonable distance in which to accommodate the operation and maintenance of the existing roads in these three parks.

Senator EVANS. Well there is a specific example of a major reconstruction of a road to Soleduck Hot Springs in the Olympics last summer. I have not seen the end result, but I do know that the road was closed during the entire summer time period, which was a blessing for those of us who went to the High Divide because it did not have many people up there.

With that realignment, I do not know whether it was just repaving or how extensive that whole job was. Were there some instances in the reconstruction of that road where they might have moved as much as close to 200 feet from the current alignment?

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with that reconstruction. Perhaps Superintendent Chandler could come up and answer the specifics on that question. However, I know that that was a major reconstruction that did require both realignment and major structural work on the road. Perhaps Bob can amplify on that.

Senator EVANS. Welcome, Mr. Chandler. You might identify yourself for the record.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am Robert Chandler, Superintendent of Olympic National Park. You are correct the Soleduck Road, was completely reconstructed last year. The reconstruction occurred on about 95 percent of the previous right of way, previous alignment. So I am aware of no places where that road exceeds 200 feet from center line with the new road construction.

Senator EVANS. Would it have exceeded 100 feet?

Mr. CHANDLER. It would have exceeded 100 feet on a couple of very large cuts right at the beginning of the road.

Senator EVANS. From your experience, with the number of unpaved roads inside the park, is 200 feet necessary on that level of road, or would a narrower amount suffice?

Mr. CHANDLER. There are some cases on some particular gravel roads where 200 feet might be necessary to accommodate a particular problem that could occur with a culvert or something like that. In general, on the unpaved roads in the park, 100 feet would be adequate with no problem.

Senator EVANS. I guess if it comes down to realignment for safety purposes, whether the road is paved or unpaved it probably makes little difference on a necessary realignment.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is correct. None of the roads that are unpaved currently are proposed to be paved in the current road evaluation plan.

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, another factor is selecting the distance from the central line. Obviously if the effect of the road on the wilderness in terms of both, in terms of the wilderness user and the wilderness, I think some argument can be made that the distance from the central line of the road with respect to the impact of the road on the wilderness is another factor that needs to be considered.

Senator EVANS. But for all practical purposes, once the road is constructed, you are really talking about wilderness starting essentially from the ditch line. What is there pretty quickly returns to nature.

Mr. GALVIN. In this climate, yes.

Senator EVANS. Let me turn to section 102. You mentioned section 102 and the Wolf Creek underground power line. Is the current wording as far as you are concerned adequate to give the authority that you believe you need?

Mr. GALVIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I believe it is.

Senator EVANS. On the Paradise Power Line, what is the current status in terms of the amount of that power line that is underground and the amount that is aerial and what are the plans if any for the aerial portion of the power line?

Mr. GALVIN. I believe Superintendent Guse could answer that question better than I could, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GUSE. My name is Neal Guse, Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park. Approximately one-half mile of the power line to Paradise is aerial at the present time. This would go from the present Cougar Rock campground all the way to what is now called the Ricksecker Point Overlook. It goes aerially and you can see those posts silhouetted against the sky.

Senator EVANS. You said that is how far?

Mr. GUSE. About a half a mile, very steep, up very steep terrain climbing approximately 1,800 feet elevation above Ricksecker Point to a point along the Paradise Road approximately another half mile section is underground. So there is about half above ground and half below. We have no current plans in our program to bury the half mile that is aerial, but it is certainly our hope some time in the future to do so.

Senator EVANS. Do you have any approximate cost for doing that?

Mr. GUSE. To underground the line between the Nisqually entrance and Longmire which we accomplished this last summer as part of the road construction project, it was running close to $60,000 a mile. It is going to probably be three times that amount because we are in rough terrain, no accommodation like a road surface. There is a very small trail along which to bury the line, very rocky, very steep so the cost would probably be three times that.

Senator EVANS. The total cost is something like a quarter of a million dollars?

Mr. GUSE. I would say probably three-quarters of a million dollars is what I would estimate.

Senator EVANS. Okay, three-quarters of a million. Is that high cost estimate for both of those two half mile sections or just the one?

Mr. GUSE. Just the aerial portion. The other one is already underground and we would just simply connect to it.

Senator EVANS. In section 206, in the North Cascades, you mentioned the sand and gravel. You said it is your contention that absent the removal of subsection 402(b), the National Park Service has all the authority it needs.

Is there any problem with putting this in specifically? Does it create any problems? Apparently there appears to be some concern, especially on the part of those who reside in the Stehekin area, and this would give some comfort I suppose to them. Is there any problem with adding it?

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, let me have Superintendent John Reynolds of North Cascades give you the background on that particular section.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I am Superintendent John Reynolds of North Cascades National Park Service Complex. After discussions with attorneys of the National Park Service, we have concluded that there is sufficient authority for us to be able to dispose of sand and gravel to the Stehekin residents, although it is general authority and not specifically authorizing and showing congressional intent for those people to be able to have sand and gravel.

Senator EVANS. As far as you understand it after talking to the legal departments, would there be any problems arising from being more explicit with this kind of inclusion in the legislation?

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, if it pleases the Chair, we could get our legal people to write to the Committee and put into the record their opinion on this.

Senator EVANS. I think that would be helpful, because apparently there is some concern on the part of residents. While I understand your feeling that there is adequate authority from your point of view, if there are no particular legal complications that arise out of being explicit, it might give some comfort to people who live there.

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, we will address that question as well, that is whether or not it is all right to leave it in in spite of existing authorities.

Senator EVANS. Let me turn to North Cascades National Park. What is the Park Service interpretation of the impact of designating wilderness in the National Recreation areas of the Park complex? In what way would visitor use of the Recreation areas be af-

fected as compared with our current use? Give us some insight into that particular part of the park.

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, my belief is that from the, from my review of the wilderness proposal that those lines have been carefully drawn to recognize both existing recreational uses and the other uses that exist within the boundaries of those recreation areas. But Superintendent Reynolds can respond to that in more specificity.

Mr. REYNOLDS. That is a true statement. As you may be aware, we have just gone through a long range planning process for the North Cascades Park and the two recreation areas. In this bill, although not specifically addressed in that planning process was addressed in terms of land suitable for wilderness. And the public comment was strongly in favor of the lines that are approximately the same as on this bill. The removal of the potential to build a tramway on Ruby Mountain would occur by legislation if this bill were passed.

Further the building of a road to Roland Point would similarly be precluded by enactment of this bill. All existing uses such as horsepacking uses or hiking uses, hunting in the national recreation areas, fishing in the national recreation areas and the park would remain unchanged should the wilderness bill be enacted.

Senator EVANS. So in terms of current usage, visitors to that part of the Park would not see any significant change in current usage, is that accurate?

Mr. REYNOLDS. That is exactly correct.

Senator EVANS. What is the view of the Park Service on the proposal of a number of environmental groups, and we will be hearing from them in the next panel, to incorporate large areas of the Ross Lake and the Lake Chelan National Recreation areas into the Park itself?

Mr. REYNOLDS. We have taken the position with respect to the park that it is not a necessary addition. The Wilderness Bill plus National Park Service policy as it presently exists adequately protect the resources.

Senator EVANS. All right. Let me try to get back to the question I asked of the Forest Service and I presume that you do have more specific information on the Crystal Mountain exchange. Could you go a little bit into the history of that, and also tell us whether you do have as I understand it, special use permits at the current time.

Also what would be the value of land exchange at this time as opposed to continuing the special use permits?

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, first I will provide an overview of that and I will allow Superintendent Guse to answer in more detail. But the special use permit with respect to the question you asked the Forest Service witness, the special use permit was issued before the construction of facilities within Mt. Rainier National Park. And it was done with full knowledge of the officials involved in 1962.

It was not an administrative oversight, but rather an opportunity to allow the construction of the Crystal Mountain facility, which as you know is on the eastern boundary of the Park. Perhaps Superintendent Guse can amplify the background on that situation.

Mr. GUSE. Amplify only to the extent that we would be willing to submit the documentation that would back up that support that there was a permit issued in August of 1962 prior to the construction of Crystal Mountain which authorized the Crystal Mountain facility to place a counter balance inside of the national park as well as construct ski trails inside of the park.

Additionally in 1967 and 1969 letters of authorization were given to allow additional ski trails to be placed inside the national park.

Senator EVANS. I think it would be helpful to have those in the record to clear up any misunderstanding about the order of events which occurred that long ago. What is the nature of those special use permits in terms of the way the trails are maintained? I would guess that the real concern as far as the Park is affected would be visually. I am not sure anybody except with very sharp eyes and a large pair of binoculars can even see the Crystal Mountain complex from Sunrise.

Mr. GUSE. You cannot actually from Sunrise itself, but from Sunrise Point you can which is the point of the mountain as you make the last switchback up the hill. You can see the profile of the counterbalance as well as the summit house. You can only see the ski trails during the winter time, and obviously Sunrise is not open during the winter time so very few people actually can see that profile. But it is very low profile and it was done with a good deal of care in terms of placement. The National Park Service is entirely satisfied that everything was done to minimize the visual intrusion that one might get from that point of view.

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I worked at Mount Rainier in the mid-1960's, and while I was not in on any of the specific decisions, the construction of Crystal Mountain was strongly supported by the National Park Service, because as you may remember, there was a small ski area at Paradise in Mount Rainier at that time. There was some pressure to construct a major ski area within the boundaries of Mount Rainier and our policy discourages such construction inside national parks. So there may have been some feeling that this external use actually promoted park purposes, and that cooperation was important to do so.

Senator EVANS. The exchanges that are set forth in the bill add to the Park the loop of one road and several areas. Have you attempted to do any measure of value for value? Does this appear to be a reasonable exchange in terms of what is being accomplished?

Mr. GUSE. We did not attempt a dollar-for-dollar exchange. The original proposal dealt with the two additions, Clapatche Point and Backbone Ridge, which were to resolve administrative problems. Upon advice, at the time the special use permit requested for Crystal Mountain came due in 1987, we had started working on an extension of that permit. However, because of an opinion from our solicitor that said we were not authorized to issue a special use permit for that activity, we selected the option of using a boundary exchange, a boundary proposal to take care of another administrative problem.

So at no time was there an attempt to really value this particular exchange with the Forest Service on an equal dollar value.

Senator EVANS. But do I understand correctly then that your legal department has said that the continuation of a special use

permit is not an appropriate way to continue with Crystal Mountain?

Mr. GUSE. That is correct. Because of the Redwoods legislation passed in 1978 which specifically says that Congress is the only one to authorize these kinds of activities on National Park lands, I as a superintendent was prohibited from giving that authority. So the easiest route would be a legislative boundary adjustment.

Senator EVANS. And what other alternatives really remain to us, the sale of that portion of the Park with no exchange?

Mr. GUSE. We could tell Crystal Mountain to take that facility off the Park land.

Senator EVANS. Do I understand correctly that the Summit House itself is not on any portion of Park land?

Mr. GUSE. Not as near as we can survey, no.

Senator EVANS. And as far as the top of the lift is concerned, you say the counterbalance itself does not touch the ground. Are any of the physical structures on the ground on Park land?

Mr. GUSE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a picture here, which I will show which shows exactly the facility which is the counterbalance.

Senator EVANS. As I said earlier, I am very familiar with that, having been there many times. But unfortunately, one of the penalties of serving back here is being in Washington, D.C., not Washington state during most of the winter.

Mr. GUSE. If one were to project the actual boundary line based on the hydrologic divide, which is the legal boundary for the park, it passes between the three legs of the counter balance. So two legs are inside of the park. There is an additional TV shed which holds the park radio system as well as the TV system for Crystal Mountain which is also located within the park.

Senator EVANS. The TV building is that partially Park Service and partially Crystal Mountain?

Mr. GUSE. Yes. Our entire radio system coverage for the eastern side of the park is based out of that facility, which we more or less use cooperatively with the Crystal Mountain facilities.

Senator EVANS. I thought I could get through with this panel before I have to go vote, but unfortunately we are getting close to the end. I will vote and come back. I just have a couple more questions.

[Recess.]

Senator MURKOWSKI. Ladies and gentlemen, I am Senator Murkowski and I think that Senator Evans would appreciate us proceeding in view of the rather lengthy witness list that we have. Is there any objection?

We will make sure that we reserve questions that Senator Evans may have for the panel and I believe Mr. Galvin was proceeding with his testimony, is that correct?

Mr. GALVIN. I have concluded my prepared testimony.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Everyone has concluded with the panel. Okay, I misunderstood, I was under the impression that everybody had not. Well does anybody want to say anything else, do you have any second thoughts? Are there any questions pending that other Senators have submitted for the record? It is my understanding that this is all Park Service land?

Mr. GALVIN. That is correct, although it does involve an exchange of lands with the Forest Service.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Tell me a little bit about the exchange briefly. The Forest Service is giving up specific acreage?

Mr. GALVIN. The exchange of land is at Mount Rainier. I have the Superintendent of Mount Rainier here at my right, Mr. Neal Guse and he can describe the specific exchange at Mount Rainier.

Mr. GUSE. There are three parcels of land surrounding Mount Rainier. Two parcels are Forest Service land belonging to Snoqualmie National Forest. One parcel is 30 acres. The second parcel belongs to Gifford Pinchot National Forest on the south, that is 210 acres. The third parcel is land within Mount Rainier National Park that would be given to Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. So there would be a total accretion of 210 acres to the park, 31.5 acres to the Forest Service—all for administrative convenience.

Senator MURKOWSKI. So it is an exchange between the Forest Service, Park Service and there is one private?

Mr. GUSE. No private lands involved. All federally owned lands.

Senator MURKOWSKI. But there are basically three exchanges?

Mr. GUSE. Yes, sir.

Senator MURKOWSKI. And they are all intergovernmental exchanges, and the classification of wilderness for multiple use is occurring in some aspects from the standpoint of the Forest Service land that is exchanged?

Mr. GUSE. Of the lands themselves, the 240 acres coming to the park, only ten acres of that would be classified as wilderness per se because they involve roads and the roads are not included within the wilderness.

If I may, sir, I would be happy to show you on the map where these three parcels are.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Surely. And while you are up there, why don't you outline for me, even though it may be a little premature, those that object and what your understanding of what the objection is.

Mr. GUSE. This parcel on the western boundary is 30 acres, which presently is completely surrounded by private land owned by Champion Paper Company. The 30-acre parcel is included in the Snoqualmie National Forest.

Senator MURKOWSKI. What is the access to that if it is completely owned?

Mr. GUSE. Access is entirely from within the national park. The parcel itself serves as a trail head to some very highly used trails.

Senator MURKOWSKI. But you can get into the National Park, you do not have to get in to it through the private land?

Mr. GUSE. There is no access from this western side.

Senator MURKOWSKI. But there is to the Park?

Mr. GUSE. Yes, what we call the west side road, it dead ends right at that particular point.

The second parcel is what is called Backbone Ridge. This is part of the Stevens Canyon cross-park road, the portion of 210 acres. The road itself serves the National Park Service; there is no access on the Forest Service side. It serves entirely as the east-west route across the park. We would include that parcel and within that 210

acres there is approximately 10 acres because of drawing the width of the road itself which would be excluded from wilderness.

So approximately 10 to 15 acres would be included in wilderness. So you are essentially just extending down this ridge a little bit of wilderness. But the road itself would not be classified as wilderness.

The third parcel is Crystal Mountain. These two previous parcels are Forest Service land coming into the park. This parcel of 31.5 acres is park land, which sits on the hydrological divide, which is at the head of the Crystal Mountain ski area.

These are facilities which were permitted in the early 1960's. We have a counter balance and some ski trails that are actually located within the park itself. It is our intention to transfer that parcel to the Forest Service Mount Baker-Snoqualmie, which administered the rest of the ski area permit and actually borders the park on that boundary side.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Would that eliminate the utilization of the ski area, the 31 acres, which I gather is just adjacent to but has not been necessarily used?

Mr. GUSE. It has been used. There are facilities built on it, there are ski trails built on it. Our intention is predicated on the fact that our solicitor has ruled that the Superintendent no longer has the authority to issue a special use permit governing those activities as we did back from the 1960's.

The only recourse we had was a legislated boundary adjustment, and it is incorporated into two accretions to the park and one deletion as part of this wilderness package. The Crystal Mountain facility will continue to exist and be responsible for those activities that are permitted by the Forest Service permit that they have.

Senator MURKOWSKI. But they will not be able to utilize this area under a special use permit any longer, is that correct?

Mr. GUSE. Not a special use from the National Park Service, but it will be incorporated into their Forest Service permit.

Senator MURKOWSKI. So they will still have access?

Mr. GUSE. Yes sir. In fact the only access is from outside of the park in this case.

Senator MURKOWSKI. And the posture of those who are not supporting this exchange is based on what?

Mr. GUSE. It is my understanding that the folks who are not supporting the exchange are primarily concentrated on this area and I will have to let the conservation groups speak for themselves. They have a proposal which they, I believe, will enter as testimony today which calls for additional acreage from the Forest Service added to the National Park Service. But I am not up on all the specific details, Senator.

Senator MURKOWSKI. All right. Well I guess we will just have to wait for that. Is that covered by panel two? Dan, I have just had a nice briefing and feel that I am an expert on the three proposed exchanges. But with that, I understand you have several other questions. There are evidently no written questions pending, so I will defer to you.

Senator EVANS. Thank you for handling this while I have been gone. I tried to handle another wilderness problem when I got over there and had a chance to talk with one of my colleagues. Just one

further set of questions which relates to Olympic National Park. Several areas were eliminated from wilderness designation and I am just curious as to the rationale.

First, the Queets River Corridor.

Mr. GALVIN. Superintendent Chandler can handle these best.

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes sir, Mr. Chairman, we looked at the Queets Corridor.

Senator EVANS. We have a map over there that would give everyone a chance to see.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Chairman, this is the Queets Corridor. We looked at this, and this is also not included in the 1974 Wilderness Proposal. The reasons for not including it in the recommendation now as I understand it is there are logging roads that parallel the Queets River Corridor on both sides. They're main line haul roads for access to the Queets Clearwater to the north and the forest areas to the south.

Coupled with that road, the Queets Road parallels the river to this point, where it is proposed that the wilderness designation would begin. There are a number of boating accesses along the river. Steel Head is a very popular river as you know.

Also we have been working actively with the Quinault River Basin in the Department of Fisheries in trying to enhance the wild runs of Coho and Chinook in this river, which involve some motorized uses of the river to capture spawners and scatter plant the fry to get those runs reestablished.

Senator EVANS. The second one would be the southern coastal strip?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes, sir. Here again, the Kalaloch area, which is ten miles of road that parallels the coast, is a very narrow strip with a number of parking areas, restroom facilities, and the major Kalaloch resort campground. In our view, there was enough development and activity there along with the, again, very heavy log truck traffic, which is very noisy. There are also several access roads into the forested area to the east that runs through this area. So in comparing it to the roadless areas to the north of the coastal strip, we felt that it did not meet that criteria.

Senator EVANS. The area north of Lake Crescent?

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes. Here again, there is a road along the north shore of Lake Crescent. There are a number of homes and summer places located there. Also on the south shore of Lake Crescent is Highway 101 which has some of the heaviest volume of log truck traffic around.

We felt that, again, this very narrow strip—considering the uses on Lake Crescent, the private property and the very active boating use—was not as high quality as the other areas that we were looking at for inclusion in the wilderness.

Senator EVANS. By encompassing the entire lake, would that then prohibit motorized boat traffic?

Mr. CHANDLER. It would, unless Congress directed otherwise.

Senator EVANS. Finally, the eastern and southern shores of Lake Ozette.

Mr. CHANDLER. In this case, it is similar in some ways to the Lake Crescent issue in that there are a number of private properties, scenic easements and reservations of usage and occupancy

around Lake Ozette. The area adjacent to the boundary to the east, south and north have been all logged off. The feeling was that the area that really contains wilderness character is this western area out to the coast between the western shore of Lake Ozette and the coastline.

Again, it is a question of the wilderness character of the area and the kind of traditional uses that exist on Lake Ozette and will continue because of the property owners there.

Senator EVANS. One final suggestion that I understand some of the environmental representatives make today, is that the intertidal zone on the ocean beach part of the Park be made part of the wilderness.

Have you given any consideration to that?

Mr. CHANDLER. We certainly support that. As you recall, the bill that you sponsored that adjusted the boundary, modified the boundary to lowest low tides, and we are currently working on a land exchange with the State that would include that within the park. We would certainly support that as an extension of the wilderness.

In those areas that are currently——

Senator EVANS. Fine, thank you very much. I think that, unless there are other questions, I think that ends our questions. I am sorry for the interruption, but we would be delighted to have all three superintendents here and I hope to have an opportunity this summer to visit you at your home territory instead of having you come here.

[Subsequent to the hearing the Department of the Interior submitted the following:]

United States Department of the Interior

1988 AUG -9 PM 3:21

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

AUG 4 1988

Honorable Dale Bumpers
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
National Parks and Forests
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

At the hearing before your Subcommittee on S. 2165, the Washington Park wilderness legislation, this Department's witness was requested to provide information for the record as to what problems would arise from the specific authority in section 206 to sell sand, rock, and gravel to Stehekin residents in light of existing general authority to dispose of these materials.

The National Park Service has consulted with the Solicitor's Office and advises that the specific language in section 206, if enacted, would take precedence over any general authority to dispose of sand, rock, and gravel. General authority to dispose of these materials in the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas would no longer apply, but specific authority would be available under section 206 for disposal to Stehekin residents within Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

The Department would have no objection to the specific language in section 206.

Sincerely,

Philip G. Kiko
Legislative Counsel

Senator EVANS. Next, panel number one, Robert Aegerter, President, Mount Rainier National Park Associates, Richard Rutz, member of the Olympic National Park Association, Patrick Goldsworthy, Chairman of the Board, North Cascades Conservation Counsel, Jean Durning, Director of the Northwest Region of the Wilderness Society, and Charles Raines, Regional Vice President of the Sierra Club.

We welcome all of you to the hearing and we will start in order as I introduced you. First, Robert Aegerter.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT AEGERTER, PRESIDENT, MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATES

Mr. AEGERTER. Mr. Chairman, I am Bob Aegerter, President of Mount Rainier National Park Associates, a citizens group dedicated to the protection and enhancement of Mount Rainier National Park. I thank you for the opportunity to testify. Mount Rainier National Park Associates is a strong advocate of the designation of the major portions of Mount Rainier National Park as Wilderness.

In the interest of brevity, I will only summarize my written testimony.

Senator EVANS. We will include the written testimony in the record.

Mr. AEGERTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On the issue of wilderness we believe there are three points in which the bill could be improved. The first one is that the width of that, where the Wilderness boundary is designated from the center line to the road in the case of paved roads that should be 100 feet each side. In the case of unpaved roads, 50 feet.

Those few cases where the road prism may extend beyond 100 feet, I believe are involved with switchbacks, where the distance actually would be touching each other, so I do not believe that that would be a problem.

The second improvement we would see in the Wilderness portion of the bill is the deletion of the buffer on the east boundary of the Park. Along the Crystal Mountain there is a set back shown as identified on the map. We do not believe that any of the outside intrusions there in terms of sight and sound are any more significant than they are in the case of the logging, which comes up to the boundary of the Park on the west side. We do not see a justification for excluding that from Wilderness.

The third area that is of concern is the Nisqually River near the entrance to Paradise Road. Our principal concern there is with Forest Service land on the opposite side of the river and the Nisqually River itself. We believe that the Nisqually in this portion is a candidate for wild and scenic rivers, it might be appropriate to designate it as such at this time in order to protect that land or at least direct the study of that land for designation as a Wild and Scenic river.

Secondarily I would like to speak to section 302 which is the land exchange, which has been explained earlier. We believe this portion should be excluded from the bill at this time. And we have stated three, four basic reasons for that. First, the agencies are not equal partners in the exchange. We feel that the Forest Service

had offered the land for, the two parcels of the land to the Park Service, but then when there began to be difficulty with the special use, apparently that was withdrawn.

Second, as we mentioned earlier, there has not been an examination of the value for value trade issue, as was mentioned earlier. We believe that a more thorough examination should be made of this and there should be more public participation in the issue of exactly how many acres should be traded in order to alleviate the problem associated with the special use permit.

I can not tell you whether it should be 31 acres or 3.1 acres or 4.3 acres or exactly what the amount should be. I believe the way to solve this would be to make this issue a part of a study that will be discussed later by other members of this panel. And in order to alleviate the problem associated with the special use permit, simply in report language or another appropriate way designate that the Park Service is not to order the removal of the facilities that are presently built.

Obviously the skiers who buy ski passes are entitled to the use of those facilities and we should not administratively enforce their removal until an equitable resolution of this issue is made.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to support the designation of Wilderness of Mount Rainier National Park.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Aegerter follows:]

90-837 - 88 - 3

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATES

Statement of

Robert Aegerter

President of the Mt. Rainier National Park Associates

before the

Subcommittee on Public Lands

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

U.S. Senate

June 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you very much for this opportunity to testify before the Senate on S. 2165, the Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988. My name is Robert Aegerter, and I am the President of the Mt. Rainier National Park Associates (MRNPA), a citizens' group of some 200 members founded in 1985 advocating wise management and stewardship of Mt. Rainier National Park -- one of the oldest and brightest gems in the National Park system.

In its earliest days, the MRNPA Board of Trustees adopted a policy strongly supporting the designation of roadless lands within the Park for protection under the Wilderness Act of 1964. So we were very pleased indeed when Sen. Evans introduced S. 2165 which would designate most of Mt. Rainier National Park and its two sister Parks in Washington State as wilderness. We applaud Sen. Evans for introducing this bill. The MRNPA believes that wild lands within Mt. Rainier National Park vitally need full legal protection as wilderness. And we hope that S. 2165 will be the legislative vehicle for enacting the wilderness designation.

Improvements in the Wilderness Designation

Because the bill would provide wilderness protection to more than 92% of the Park's land mass, almost all of the qualifying lands in Mt. Rainier would be covered under S. 2165. However, the MRNPA has identified three ways in which the wilderness protections afforded by this legislation should be extended:

(1) While the bill would set wilderness boundaries at a distance no greater than 200 feet from the center line of Park roads, we believe that the distance should be narrowed to 100 feet from the center line of paved roads, and 50 feet on dirt roads. The lands next to Park roads are as wild and as fragile as those tracts located far in the backcountry. But the lands adjacent to roads are the most obviously threatened by man's intrusions, and therefore, have a greater need for protection of their wilderness character.

(2) S. 2165 as written also fails to protect wild lands in a 1/8-mile strip at the Park's northeastern corner adjacent to Crystal Mountain Ski Resort. These lands show no impacts from man. Any alleged intrusions of "outside sights and sounds" are either exaggerated or untrue, and in any case, the Congress a decade ago rejected "outside sights and sounds" as a justification for excluding wild lands from wilderness protection. In our view, the deletion of these lands from wilderness designation is both unjustified and unwarranted. The MRNPA believes that the wilderness boundary should be set at the Park boundary here as elsewhere.

(3) To protect the wilderness quality of lands along the Nisqually River at the Park's southwestern corner, the MRNPA proposes that this stretch of the Nisqually be designated as a Wild and Scenic River. If instant designation is not possible at this time, we would urge the Congress to consider a Wild and Scenic River study affording interim protection to Park lands and especially to National Forest lands on the river's south bank.

Except for these improvements, the MRNPA believes that S. 2165 largely accomplishes what it intends to do -- that is, to designate qualifying lands in Mt. Rainier National Park as wilderness.

Controversial Land Exchange

Mr. Chairman, my organization would wholeheartedly endorse the bill, and support its passage -- if S. 2165 did not contain section 302 which provides for an exchange of lands between the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). As written, the bill would add 240 acres in two tracts to the Park, and remove approximately 32 acres from the Park. As you know, this exchange is an administrative proposal endorsed by both agencies.

Nonetheless, my organization finds this proposed exchange to be highly controversial, and not in the national or public interest. In March of this year shortly after the bill's

introduction, the MRNPA Board of Trustees unanimously adopted a resolution opposing these adjustments to the Park's boundaries. Because this exchange represents, in our opinion, a potentially fatal flaw in this otherwise good and worthy legislation, I will devote the remainder of my testimony to this issue.

Our concerns center on the approximately 32 acres adjacent to Crystal Mountain Ski Resort which would be deleted from the Park. For a citizens' group like the MRNPA dedicated to protecting the integrity of the national park system, any deletion from a national park, much less one of the oldest and most heavily visited as is Mt. Rainier, raises a fundamental question about the national and public interest. I submit that this particular exchange raises even more profound and controversial questions of public policy.

The two agencies are not equal partners in the exchange, even though both the NPS and the USPS have endorsed this provision in the bill. Several structures and ski trails from Crystal Mountain which lie inside the Park boundaries have been covered under a special-use permit from the NPS since 1962. The current 5-year special-use permit will expire next month.

In a background paper, the agencies state, "[T]he difficulty in determining the actual park boundary has resulted in the technical trespass of some facilities, particularly ski trails that have been established by skiers and subsequent improvement by the developer to promote safety. The park has been advised by the Regional Solicitor that it no longer has the authority to issue additional use permits or agreements to cover this activity. Therefore, a legislative solution is the only feasible alternative available."

Mr. Chairman, while the Park Service must soon address a technical trespass, can not issue a new special-use permit, and views this exchange as its "only feasible alternative," the Forest Service has no such compelling reasons to support this trade. While the Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park may be forced to require the removal of the trespassing facilities, his counterparts in the Forest Service face no such unpalatable decisions if section 302 of this bill does not pass. In other words, this exchange represents a gun held to the Park Service's head, while the Forest Service can take it or leave it. Such a disparity, at best, means that the two agencies are not equal partners in this exchange no matter how much they protest their mutual cooperation and support.

The exchange does not meet the "value-for-value" test. Although the Park Service would receive numerically more acres from this exchange, the 240 acres are not, in our view, of the

same value as the 32 given up. As you know, the Congress and the federal agencies themselves have generally maintained that any federal lands should be exchanged for real estate of roughly equal value (unless the national interest would be served by an exchange which ignores the question of value). But in this case at Mt. Rainier, because the two agencies are not equal partners, their proposed exchange does not meet this "value-for-value" test.

The two tracts that the Forest Service would relinquish to the NPS have been managed for more than 25 years as if they were actually National Park lands. They belong to the NPS in every respect except for possession of the "deed," if you will. In 1985, the two agencies wrote a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) which concluded that the national interest would be best served if the two parcels were simply transferred to the Park Service immediately without any "compensation," so to speak, for the Forest Service. In other words, the Forest Service has previously viewed its 240 acres as essentially worthless in any exchange to the Park Service.

Meanwhile, the facilities owned by Crystal Mountain which will soon be in technical trespass on the 32 acres within Mt. Rainier National Park are hardly worthless to the Forest Service. Crystal Mountain Ski Resort operates under an USFS permit, so the value of the lands and of the facilities on the 32 acres would accrue to the Forest Service if this exchange is consummated by the enactment of S. 2165 as written. Therefore, it is the contention of my organization that the Forest Service should give up lands roughly equal to the value of the NPS lands plus the value of the facilities in trespass on the National Park tracts. However, under the exchange provided for in this bill, the Forest Service would give up what it perceives as "worthless" lands already de facto a part of Mt. Rainier National Park -- in exchange for what any reasonable person would consider very valuable ski resort lands and facilities.

As written in S. 2165, this is not a value-for-value exchange, Mr. Chairman. And the Congress should not consummate it.

The agencies have not prepared a document to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The draft EA which I mentioned a moment ago in my testimony was never released to the public; it was filed away forever. Because the exchanged parcels would not leave federal ownership, and because the exchange allegedly would not change the management of the tracts, the NPS and USFS now argue that their policies and regulations do not require a NEPA compliance document. While perhaps not required to do so, the agencies should have nonetheless written an

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or an EA in order to reassure the Congress and the public that this exchange will not result in unacceptable impacts to the environment.

There has been no public participation in drafting this exchange proposal. Preparation of a NEPA document also would have provided an opportunity for public comment on the exchange. Thus it is doubly regrettable that the agencies did not see fit to write an EIS or an EA. The legislation before the Senate today has not stood the test of a thorough examination by the public.

The Mt. Rainier National Park Associates has actively participated in the USFS Forest Planning process for all three national forests adjacent to the Park. As a result of that effort, we have identified at least 1700 acres of Forest Service lands adjacent to the Park, which harbor old-growth forest stands and other values important to the integrity of Mt. Rainier National Park. The Forest Service has scheduled many of these parcels for clear-cutting in the immediate future. Therefore, we have proposed that these tracts be immediately transferred to the Park Service in order to protect these lands which amply qualify for inclusion in the Park. If we had been given the opportunity, my organization would have asked that this 1700-acre transfer be given due consideration as part of the exchange proposed by the two agencies.

The MRNPA has also identified upwards to 7000 acres of other Forest Service lands adjacent to Mt. Rainier National Park which qualify for inclusion in the Park. We believe that the Park should be expanded; in this regard, I would note a recent study indicating continuing loss of species at Mt. Rainier. In addition, to provide unified management (as well as protection for forest lands adjacent to the road), we have proposed that the Mather Parkway be transferred to the Park Service either as an addition to the Park or as a National Scenic Parkway. Again the agencies have afforded us no opportunity to present our case for these transfers, nor have they given due consideration for these proposals in drawing up the exchange before the Senate today in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the exchange provided for in section 302 of this bill raises many controversial questions which, I submit, should be answered before Congress enacts these adjustments to the Park's boundaries. If the public is going to have an opportunity to thoroughly examine any exchange or revision of Mt. Rainier National Park's boundaries, the whole issue should be remanded for further study which should include the preparation of a NEPA document. In studying the Park's boundaries, due

consideration should be given to adjustments well beyond the narrow exchange in the current administrative proposal.

Conclusion

On the other hand, the wilderness designations in S. 2165 are vitally needed in order to protect wild lands within Mt. Rainier National Park, and with some minor improvements, do merit prompt action by the Congress. Therefore, my organization would urge the Congress to remove section 302 from this bill.

In its place, the Congress might mandate a comprehensive study of the Park's boundaries. During the study, adjacent Forest Service lands should receive some form of interim protection until the Congress can act on any recommended transfers or exchanges. Undoubtedly the Congress should require that the study deal with the technical trespass at the Park's northeastern corner, including a recommendation for whatever transfers of NPS lands which have been impacted by the Crystal Mountain Ski Resort. During the interim period before the Congress can act on any such recommendation, the Congress should instruct the Secretary of the Interior not to take action in order to remove any facilities or impacts which are in technical trespass on NPS lands.

With regard to further study of Mt. Rainier's boundaries, I would like to point out that my organization fully supports the proposal from the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society under which Congress would mandate a comprehensive study of all the national park units in Washington State. I would also like to express our support of the statements by our sister organizations, the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Olympic Park Associates.

With the removal of section 302, my organization views S. 2165 as a vital and positive step toward giving Mt. Rainier National Park the protection that its natural beauty richly deserves. And provided that the bill is amended to remove the controversial exchange, the Mt. Rainier National Park Associates would urge the Congress to enact this legislation before adjournment.

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for this opportunity to testify before the Senate on S. 2165.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much.
Mr. Richard Rutz.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD RUTZ, OLYMPIC PARK ASSOCIATES

Mr. RUTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am Richard Rutz, here today to represent the Olympic Park Associates. The Olympic Park Associates was formed in 1948 to preserve the wilderness integrity of the Olympic Peninsula, and especially of the Olympic National Park. 1988 is the Olympic Park Associates' 40th anniversary as well as the 50th anniversary of the Olympic National Park. The Associates are pleased to endorse the proposal of the National Park Service for Wilderness designation in the Olympic National Park.

We do, however, have several minor, but to us, very important additions to suggest which I shall get to in a moment here. Basically, we find that the introduction of this bill to be quite propitious at this time, the legislation of 1938 for the Park's initial designation indicated that the Park was to be managed essentially as a wilderness park. And on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, what better time could there be and what better thing to celebrate its golden anniversary than to include the Park's natural wilderness lands in the nation's National Wilderness Preservation System.

This would complete the full protection for the Park that was intended by the Congress back in 1938. I am not going to go into detail on all of our recommendations. I have submitted more lengthy testimony which I would ask to be placed into the record. But I will summarize the more important points. The Ozette Lake area is one of the points of most concern to us. Ozette Lake, eight miles in length is the largest lake in the Olympic National Park, and indeed is the only large elevation coastal lake that remains essentially in the wilderness condition.

The 1976 legislation that added the eastern shore of the lake to the Park was a crucial and important step in preserving the natural integrity of what is often called the Lake that Time Forgot. Wilderness designation for all but the partially developed north end of the lake is the next important step for preserving the solitude and beauty of this place for future generations.

We propose excluding the north end, not only to accommodate the road and existing developments there, but also to provide for an area for motorized access to develop in holdings. We believe that Wilderness designation with providing a grandfathering for this motorized access is appropriate. But that the lake should be preserved in the rest of its uses for non-motorized canoeing, boating and camping. It represents our last opportunity to designate such an area in Olympic National Park. Now is the ideal time to do that.

The Lake Crescent area, two things were mentioned by the Park superintendent in his response to questions from the Chair. The north area of the lake, while not a remote or isolated area is quite visible from the highway. It is one of the areas that a visitor to the area from the periphery of the Park is most likely to see, observe and enjoy. These slopes, while not remote and isolated are unbroken stands of mature and old growth forest that provide important

wildlife, habitat and nesting sites. A popular scenic four-mile trail winds along this area.

Another trail, shorter but steeper, accesses Pyramid Mountain. The North Shore road the Park plans to close in the future, further enhancing the wilderness qualities of this area. We believe that designating this area Wilderness subject to existing in holdings, roads and power easements is quite appropriate. The Associates does not suggest that motorized boating be excluded from Lake Crescent. This is an established and appropriate use of this lake. It is Lake Ozette that we wish to have as non-motorized.

The Queets Corridor was mentioned. This area was added to the Park in 1953 to place at least one west flowing river in a protected category on the Olympic peninsula. Although a road is present in this Corridor, it is on the south side of the Corridor. We believe the north side of the Corridor should be placed into Wilderness. This will help to discourage inappropriate developments on the north side.

We also believe that a portion of the south side, which is described in my testimony should be placed in as well, that there is a section of that which it makes sense in our opinion to include.

As for motorized use for fish enhancement, the pluses and minuses of fish enhancement certainly needed to be looked at, but given a good consideration of that it is entirely appropriate to have limited motorized use in pursuit of a good environmental benefit of that sort. Wilderness is not to be used as a punishment for protecting, preserving and enhancing the environmental qualities.

A judicious application of the Act for research and appropriate management actions is in place in the Act itself, and is appropriate in this case.

We also believe that the entire coastal strip from Ruby Beach and Oil City to La Push Road in Quillayute Reservation and north to the Mora Road in Makah Reservation should be allocated to Wilderness. This would include all of the tidal zones and offshore rocks and islands. In holdings and associated easements would be allocated to intended wilderness additions.

The one thing that was missing with regard to Lake Crescent was the use of heavy trucks and logging trucks on the 101 corridor through that area. We believe that a study should be instituted to evaluate bypasses in two areas. One, to bypass truck and heavy vehicle use off of 101 in the Lake Crescent area. 101 would remain as a parkway for passenger use and low impact vehicle use. And this would be more in keeping with the nature of the area and contribute to the enjoyment of the visitor.

Second, we believe that the study should look at bypass of the coastal strip of which Kalaloch is a part, into, as part of that, to retain vehicle access to the Kalaloch development itself. This has been talked about for a number of years, but no progress has been made in actually evaluating it. And this is one study that might be of use.

There are two other studies that we support. One is a study of the greater ecological region of which the Olympic National Park is a dependent and important part. This is in concept something which is also applicable to the other two parks and their ecological

regions. Such a study will be described in more detail by Mr. Raines of the Sierra Club and I will not go into that now.

The other study has to do with the Elwha River, which flows out of the park's interior north into the Strait of Juan DeFuca. There are two hydroelectric facilities present on this river, one of which is located entirely within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park. The two facilities completely deny access to what was historically a very highly productive anadramous fish river, which contains 40 miles of totally protected, highest quality anadramous fish habitat, which is nonetheless totally inaccessible now to anadramous fish.

There are many other wildlife, recreation, and scenic impacts that these facilities have. And we believe that the removal of these facilities should be considered at this time. We propose that the Congress direct the National Park Service to evaluate the environmental and economic feasibility of the removal of these projects and to investigate the potential mitigation measures that may be applied to mitigate the environmental and economic impacts that would be identified for such an option. That this study would be conducted by the Park Service, the Glines Canyon Dam, which is located within the Park, and that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fishery Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bonneville Power Administration be directed to provide without charge technical assistance to the Park Service in conducting this study at their request.

Similarly, the lower dam, the Elwha Dam, which is outside of the Park to be studied in a similar manner by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with similar conditions.

We believe that this would be an appropriate thing to have done, that there are a number of technical questions that many parties have asked which are not being dealt with. Data is not being developed to provide the necessary technical background to make the subsequent political and economic decisions which would be called upon here.

This, as we have referred to earlier, is the 50th anniversary of the Olympic National Park, 1989 shall also be the centennial of the entry of the great state of Washington into the union as a full member state, and we find it extremely timely that we are proposing to designate wilderness in the Olympic National Park, and we also propose that the completion of the studies will enable the Park's resources, the greater ecosystems of which the Parks are a necessary and dependent part and the restoration of the famous fish runs of the Elwha River to their natural state.

This is the greatest gift and celebration that we could give to the Park and to the state of Washington and to the people of the United States. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rutz follows:]

Olympic Park Associates
13245 - 40th Avenue N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98125

Olympic Park Associates

Testimony and Suggested Revisions for S. 2165 and H.R. 4146

Washington Parks Wilderness Bill of 1988

June 28, 1988

Olympic Park Associates

Summary of Testimony and Suggested Revisions for S. 2165 and H.R. 4146: Washington Parks Wilderness Bill of 1988

Olympic Park Associates is pleased to endorse, and propose several additions to, the National Park Service's recommendations for wilderness designation in the Olympic National Park. Together, these recommendations will meet the intent of Congress in the original 1938 legislation and guarantee that the outstanding natural beauty of the Park will survive unblemished through the coming century.

Section 101. Wilderness. Several crucial additions:

Ozette Lake--Wilderness designation for all but the partially developed north end of the lake. Nonmotorized boating for the entire lake, grandfathering motorized boating for access to existing inholdings.

Lake Crescent--Wilderness for the east and south slopes of Pyramid Mt., and Pyramid Mt.-Mt. Muller ridge from the ridgetop Park boundary to the lakeshore, exclusive of existing inholdings, roads, and easements.

Queats Corridor--Entire north side of river; south side of corridor as far west as Benchmark 254 and Forest Service Access Road.

Snow Dome--No non-wilderness enclave.

Coastal Strip--Entire strip to wilderness, including intertidal and offshore rocks and islands. Inholdings and associated easements allocated to Intended Wilderness.

Road Corridors--Wilderness beginning 100 feet from the centerline of existing paved roads; 50 feet from the centerline of other roads.

Road Closures--Several small sections of roads should be closed, returned to natural conditions, and placed in wilderness.

Change "potential wilderness" to "intended wilderness".

Additions to other Sections:

* New Section 105a: Congress should direct the National Park Service to conduct a study of methods for the removal of the Glines Canyon Dam on the Elwha River and of restoration of the river, anadromous fish runs, and environs to natural conditions.

* New Section 105b: The Army Corps of Engineers should be directed to conduct a study of methods for the removal of the Elwha Dam on the lower Elwha River and of restoration of the river, anadromous fish runs, and environs to natural conditions.

* New Section 105c: The upper Elwha River should be placed in the Wild and Scenic River System, and the lower river should be studied for such inclusion.

* New Section 106: A study should be conducted by the Park Service and the U.S. Department of Transportation to evaluate the construction of a route 101 bypass of the Kalaloch portion of the coastal strip, and of a tuck and heavy vehicle bypass of Lake Crescent.

* New Title IV: A study should be conducted by the Park Service of the broad ecological regions of which the three parks are a part, of the impacts to the parks from uses and activities on surrounding lands, and a review of park additions that may provide for better management and protection of the resources and values of the parks. In particular, OPA believes such a study is essential for the Olympic Peninsula and Olympic National Park.

* OPA endorses the proposals of other conservation and recreation groups for wilderness and wild/scenic designations and studies for Mt. Rainier National Park and the 4 units of the North Cascades National Park Complex.

Olympic Park Associates--Testimony on S. 2165

Olympic Park Associates is pleased to endorse, and propose several additions to, the National Park Service's recommendations for national wilderness designation for Olympic National Park. The Park Service's recommendations represent a firm commitment to wilderness management for the great majority of de facto wilderness lands contained within the Park, and a keen sensitivity toward future wilderness demands on Park resources.

The clear legislative intent of the 1938 bill that created the Park was that the area be managed essentially as a wilderness park. Secretary Harold Ickes reaffirmed this intent at the Olympic National Park victory banquet held in Seattle in August of that same year: "It is simpler and easier to protect a national park provided the right kind of a start is made. In the case of a wilderness area like the Olympic National Park, the solution can be stated in four words: Keep it a wilderness."

We cannot think of a better time than this year, when the Olympic National Park celebrates its golden anniversary, to include the Park's matchless wilderness lands in our country's National Wilderness Preservation System. This would complete the full protection for the Park that was intended by Congress back in 1938.

While Olympic Park Associates fully endorses the Park Service's wilderness recommendations, we also propose for wilderness status several parcels not presently included in their proposal. These parcels are small in terms of total acreage, but crucial to insuring adequate long-range protection to the Park's irreplaceable forest, wildlife, riparian, and aquatic communities. Together, the Park Service proposal with our additions will guarantee that the outstanding scenic beauty of Olympic National Park survives unblemished into and through the coming century.

S. 2165 and H.R. 4146--Section by Section

Title I, Section 101. Wilderness.

Chief among our concerns for improvements to the Park Service's recommendations are the Ozette Lake, Lake Crescent, Queets corridor, and Snow Dome areas.

1. Ozette Lake. Ozette Lake, eight miles in length, is the largest lake in the Olympic National Park, and indeed, the only large low-elevation coastal lake that remains essentially in a wilderness condition. The 1976 legislation adding the eastern shore of the

lake to the park was a crucial and important step in preserving the natural integrity of what is often called "the lake that time forgot." Wilderness designation for all but the partially developed North End of the lake is the next important step for preserving the solitude and beauty of this matchless place for future generations.

It is necessary to exclude the North End not only to accommodate the road and existing developments, but to provide a substantial area for motorized access to developed inholdings. It may also be necessary to grandfather in motorized use for other inholders to access the few privately held properties farther south along the lake. Our clear intent, however, is to preserve the vast portion of the lake, its shorelines and islands, for non-motorized canoeing, boating and camping. Ozette Lake presents our last opportunity to designate such an area in ONP, and now is the ideal time, before future motorized demands upon the lake increase.

2.Lake Crescent. The east and south slopes of Pyramid Mountain, and the Pyramid Mountain-Mt. Muller ridge form the Northern backdrop to Lake Crescent as viewed from the highway along the south shore. While not a remote or isolated area of itself, these slopes are mantled in unbroken stands of mature and old-growth forest and provide important wildlife habitat and nesting sites. A popular, scenic 4-mile trail winds along the lake shore following the historic railroad grade and provides opportunities for solitude and intimacy with the environment possible no other place along the lake. A shorter but steeper trail accesses Pyramid Mountain, and offers splendid views of the lake and the straits to the north. At present, the park plans to close the north shore road at the picnic site, further enhancing the wilderness qualities of this area. It is imperative that this area be designated wilderness from the ridgetop park boundary to the lake shore, exclusive of existing inholdings, roads, and power easements.

3.The Queets Corridor. This area was added to ONP in 1953 to protect at least one west-flowing Olympic Peninsula river in its entirety. Although a road and traditional motorized use of the river (tribal, sportsmen & ONP administration) do affect the wilderness character of the corridor, we feel that some protection, particularly on the north side of the river, is in order to keep the river in a natural state and forestall any significant development in the valley. OPA recommends wilderness designation for the entire north side of the corridor, from the boundary to the river bank, and along the eastern end of the so. side of the corridor as far west as Bench Mark 254 and the Forest Service access road.

4. Snow Dome. The IGA glacier study hut, situated at 6800 ft. on the Snow Dome of Mount Olympus, lies in the very heart of the Olympic wilderness. In its wilderness recommendations, the park service has drawn a 20 acre enclave around the station and recommended it as a potential wilderness addition. We are strongly opposed to any such non-wilderness enclave within the heart of Olympic National Park's wilderness. Further, glacier research has significantly decreased over the decades of the station's existence. We feel that this would be an appropriate time for the park not to end research, but to seek a research support facility more in keeping with a wilderness mandate for ONP. By designating the area wilderness now, the park would be required to address this situation. By allocating this area to potential wilderness additions, the situation could remain unchanged indefinitely. We strongly urge wilderness designation for this site.

In addition to these, we also urge strong wilderness protection for ONP's coastal area. Our coast wilderness recommendations are as follows.

5. Coast. The entire coastal strip north from Ruby Beach (exclusive of the Hoh Reservation) and Oil City to the La Push road and Quillayute Reservation (including portions of sections #22, 23, 26 and 35), and north of the Mora road to the Makah Reservation should be allocated to wilderness. This would include all inter-tidal zones and offshore rocks and islands. Inholdings and associated easements would be allocated to potential wilderness additions.

Road Corridors

One of OPA's major concerns is the width of non-wilderness road corridors in the park. At present, the park service's recommendations for these corridors ranges from 200' either side of center line for major access roads to 50' for some secondary roads. This is primarily to accomodate possible needs to realign roads due to slides and washouts. It is important to note, however, that the old growth valley bottom forests through which most of these roads pass are among the richest in ONP. To insure that standard right-of-way widths are narrow enough so that these magnificent valley forests receive full wilderness protection, we recommend a corridor of 100' maximum along either side of valley roads except where existing conditions dictate a wider corridor for road maintenance.

There are other, specific roads, generally in higher elevation terrain, that should not be widened or developed in any way. For those roads listed below, we propose that wilderness boundaries be drawn no more than 50' from center line to insure maximum protection for the surrounding landscape. These are as follows.

6. Obstruction Point Road. (gravel) from Hurricane Ridge Road to Obstruction Point.

7. Hurricane Hill Road (paved) from developed area at Hurricane Ridge to present road end and parking area.

8. Deer Park Road from park boundary to developed area at Deer Park.

9. Boulder Creek Road from Observation Point to present trailhead.

10. Soleduck Road in its entirety from park boundary to developed area and trailhead. (Since complete reconstruction is presently underway, there should be no reason to allow for further expansion of this road.)

11. Dosewallips Road (gravel) from park boundary to developed area.

Developed Areas

12. Deer Park. The last section of unpaved road bed (from Benchmark 6411 to the summit of Blue Mountain) is presently closed to motorized use and is managed by the park as a foot trail. While the park recommends this last road corridor as a potential wilderness addition, OPA feels that it should be included in wilderness, closed to motorized use and restored to a natural condition.

13. Hurricane Ridge. OPA recommends that the entire slope north of the visitor center be designated wilderness with the ski development designated potential wilderness addition. Thus it may be included in the Olympic Wilderness at such time as the ski lift and rope tow are removed. Further, the portion of the old Hurricane Hill road, beyond the parking area, which has been used as a foot trail to Hurricane Hill for well over a decade, should be included in wilderness.

14. Boulder Creek (Elwha). After decades of problems, slides, slumps, and washouts, the last two miles of the Boulder Creek road was closed to motorized use several years ago. This road accesses a walk-in campground and the old site of the Olympic Hot Springs. The road is presently maintained for administrative use, primarily to service the existing comfort station--a holdover from a time when the campground was open to motorized use. There remains no other justification for keeping this problematic road opened. OPA recommends that the road be permanently closed, remaining blacktop removed, comfort station dismantled and the area restored to a natural state. We recommend wilderness designation for the Boulder Creek

area from Cougar Creek west to the campground.

15. Canoe Creek Road (Quinault area). The Forest Service has enjoyed extended use of this easement through national park lands to access timber sales on the upper Canoe Creek watershed. In the years since the easement was granted, the Forest Service has built an extensive network of roads nearly accessing the area from the Matheny Creek drainage. We feel it is time to close this road to further Forest Service use, and restore this lowland valley area to a natural state. OPA recommends full wilderness designation for the Canoe Creek Road easement.

Title I, Section 102.
Remove this section from the bill; place in committee report.

Title I, New Section 105. Elwha River.

The purpose of this section is to seriously begin the process of restoring the land, fish runs, and wildlife habitat of the Elwha River to natural conditions. The Glines Canyon Dam on the upper Elwha River, and the Elwha Dam on the lower Elwha River, have through the 50 and 70 years (respectively) of their histories had devastating impacts to the anadromous fish runs, wildlife, river recreation, and natural beauty of the Olympic Park and Peninsula. Both dams are under relicensing/licensing consideration by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Olympic Park Associates and other conservation and recreation groups believe that Glines Canyon Dam may not be relicensed under current law and must be removed. The removal of both dams would be highly beneficial to the environment, recreation, even economy of the Park and Peninsula. The studies that could lead to such a desirable outcome have to date been stymied by strong resistance by the dams' operators and by agency timidity. Congress should direct that the studies be done. Suggested language is:

(a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter "the Secretary") is authorized and directed to study methods for removal of the Glines Canyon Dam and restoration of the Elwha River and its environs to their approximate conditions prior to construction of the dam. The National Park Service shall conduct the Study.

The Study shall include four independent parts:
(1) the first part shall consider only technical and biological aspects of removing the dam and restoration of the river in vcaarious configurations, methods, or phases;
(2) the second part shall assess the feasibility and costs of each of the alternatives;

(3) the third part will review environmental effects of and mitigation measures for the dam removal project in an EIS; and
(4) the fourth part shall examine options to mitigate for economic impacts in Clallam County due to loss of the power generation.

If requested, technical assistance shall be provided to the Park Service without charge by the Army Corps of Engineers, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bonneville Power Administration.

A report of the findings of the Study shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress within 2 years of the enactment of this Bill.

(b) The Army Corps of Engineers is authorized and directed to examine methods of removing the lower Elwha Dam, [illegible] shall carry out such a study in the same manner as the Study described in Section 105(a) of this Act.

(c) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended to (1) add the Elwha River from its headwaters to Lake Mills (approximately 25 miles) as a Wild River; (2) That portion of the Elwha River from the southern end of Lake Mills to its mouth at the Straits of Juan de Fuca (approximately 13 miles) are added as a Study River, provided that, its attributes whall be considered under scenarios with one or both dams removed. The Park Service shall conduct the Study and report to Congress within 2 years.

Title I, New Section 106. U.S. Highway 101 Bypass Studies

The Secretary of Transportation in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, National Park Service, shall study the feasibility, and environmental effects of, constructing bypasses of the Park to: 1) eliminate the truck and heavy vehicle use along the section of highway along Lake Crescent (converting it to a parkway), and 2) eliminate all or most all of the highway section along the Coastal Strip that includes Kalaloch (retaining road access to Kalaloch). Several alternative routes and implementation approaches and schedules shall be considered within an EIS. The report shall be filed with the appropriate committees of Congress within three years from the date of this Act.

New Title IV: National Parks Study

Olympic Park Associates endorses the proposal of conservation and recreation groups for a study to be made of the broad ecological regions for the three national parks in the State of Washington, especially the Olympic National

Park. The studies should include an assessment of the character of the natural ecosystems in the broad ecological region, the current status and health of those ecosystems and their plant and animal species, an assessment of the impacts to the parks and their resources and values from activities, management direction, and ownership patterns on lands surrounding and/or affecting the parks, and an analysis of potential park additions that may aid in the protection and preservation of the resources and values of the parks.

Olympic Park Associates endorses the proposal of other conservation and recreation organizations for wilderness, wild/scenic rivers, and studies for the Mt. Rainier National Park and the 4 units of the North Cascades National Park Complex.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much. Patrick Goldsworthy.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK D. GOLDSWORTHY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. Mr. Chairman, Senator Evans, I am very pleased to be before you representing the North Cascades Conservation Council. We have been in existence since 1957 concerned about items in the North Cascades. We want to indicate from our Council our support of the Wilderness as proposed by the National Park Service in the Mount Rainier National Park and Olympic National Park, and the North Cascades complex.

We also wish to indicate our agreement with some suggestions that are being made by Olympic Park Associates and the Mount Rainier National Park Associates. Our Council has a number of recommendations that we would specifically address in the North Cascades complex. We are pleased to see this Park being designated primarily as a Wilderness Park. We would like to suggest that the name of this be the Cascades Wilderness, as the formal title for it. There are several features that we disagree with, however.

The designation of potential wilderness in the Big Beaver Valley and Thunder Creek Area Valley are two areas that we would propose be stated as wilderness right of way. And I will read a short section from my statement on that.

Since the international treaty between Canada and the United States establishes that Big Beaver Valley shall remain wilderness as the management direction for this portion of the Skagit drainage, it is unnecessary to reserve these areas for hydroelectric facility development. The international Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission, of which I am one of the commissioners, established under the treaty is directed to seek protection of the natural character of the upper Skagit wilderness designation and Big Beaver Valley, is clearly within the management mandate of the Commission that it has endorsed.

In working with the Commission for two years now, I have begun to realize how much interest is being expressed north of the border by the Canadians to begin to have their lands match our lands south of the border. And I feel that it is correct to say that the Canadians will respect this treaty and the need for having a potential wilderness as a safeguard against the Canadians possibly reneging on the treaty is not warranted. That is from my personal working with the Canadians for the last two years.

I would like to suggest from our Council that the concept of studying some additional areas, changes be considered by your committee, and that would be under, in my testimony, under sections (d) and (e) and (f).

We would like to suggest that there are some areas that really belong in the Park. The Park is 20 years old. It is now time to consider whether some areas might possibly be added to this Park. Our testimony indicates the Baker Lake area, the head of Baker Lake, there are some maps in the back of my testimony, indicates the Bacon Creek area where the Forest Service has done a lot of logging and plans to do some more.

We have indicated the Cascade River Valley to the west of the National Park. Cascade River Valley is a major entrance route into Cascade Pass area, a highly popular, highly thought of visitation location. The Cascade River Valley could offer tremendous potential for the Park Service to develop visitation sites there, camp sites that would be down in the forest which can withstand that kind of visitation pressure.

The portion of the road that is in the Park that approaches Cascade Pass is higher elevation, where it is more fragile and does not have the capability of withstanding visitation facilities.

Incidentally, this Cascade Valley with its road in it in the Forest Service leads to the only road that enters the North Cascades Park from the west side.

The other suggestion we would like to make, particularly to the Senator is familiarity with the North Cascades scenic highway. The Okanogan Forest has North Cascades Scenic Highway unit established in the Wilderness Act of 1984. It is our suggestion that this portion of the Okanogan Forest, which would include Granite Peak and Early Winters Peak, would be a unit crossing the Cascades including going from Bacon Creek and Marble Mount on the west over to Early Winters on the east as a National Park Service parkway. The North Cascades parkway, as a concept. We think that would have high visibility and would be a contiguous unit across the entire Cascades.

Finally, I would suggest that there are portions of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area that could very well be added to the Park. And again, this is predicated on the belief that Ross Dam will not be raised, and the North Cascades Conservation Council had worked with the Park Service and with other conservation groups requesting that these areas be deferred from wilderness consideration until Ross Dam was settled. That was settled in 1984, and so we are suggesting portions in our testimony shown will be added from the recreation area to the Park.

The final point I would like to suggest, and I will not go into a great deal of detail at all on this, are sections 206 and 207 be deleted from the legislation, from the Act as items that go counter to policies, nationwide in our National Park, namely the use of sand and rock and gravel under section 206. The cutting of green trees for firewood, which would be permitted in Lake Chelan National Recreation area, and prohibited in Ross Lake.

These two sections are setting up procedures that would permit something to happen in Lake Chelan National Recreation area and not is Ross Lake. So, Senator, thank you very much for this opportunity to appear before you. And these are areas that I am very concerned with and I know you are too, so thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Goldsworthy follows:]

Founded in 1957
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF PATRICK D. GOLDSWORTHY

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

BEFORE THE

PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS, AND FORESTS SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON

S. 2165

JUNE 28, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

* * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, I would like to express, to the members of the Committee, the North Cascades Conservation Council's appreciation for this opportunity to submit constructive comments on S. 2165, the "Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988".

The North Cascades Conservation Council is a 1,000 member, non-profit, citizens organization, which was incorporated in 1957 for the purposes of "protecting and preserving the scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades, from the Columbia River to the Canadian Border".

The Council has had the opportunity to be intimately involved with the designation of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Pasayten Wildernss, Alpine Lakes Wilderness, and the creation of 18 additional Cascades Wildernesses in 1984. We are especially thankful to Senator Evans, first as Governor and then as Senator, for his participation, along with that of the rest of the Washington Congressional Delegation, in making additions to Olympic National Park, and creating these new Forest Service Wildernesses. This is a landmark success which we shall never forget and one for which we are most grateful.

Now, we have before us an unfinished chapter to write namely the establishment of Wilderness in the North Cascades National Park Complex, Mt. Rainier National Park, and Olympic National Park, in accordance with the intent of Congress, that is expressed in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

When the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas were established in 1968, Congress called for a Wilderness Recommendation for these three units of the Complex to be prepared by the National Park Service and submitted to Congress within two years. The Park Service's proposal for designation of 515,500 acres of Wilderness in the Complex was then submitted to Congress in 1970 but was never acted upon. This proposal included a Wilderness recommendation for lands within the two NRA's as well within the Park.

The North Cascades Conservation Council pursuaded local and national conservation organizations, as well as the National Park Service, not to promote legislative implementation of the 1970 Wilderness proposals, in any of the 3 national parks in the State of Washington, until the issue of whether Ross Dam in the North Cascades National Park Complex would be raised or not, was resolved. It was considered highly probable that Big Beaver Valley would be excluded from an y wilderness legislation as long as the possibility of raising Ross Dam existed. However when Seattle and British Columbia finally signed the Treaty Agreement in March 1984, that Ross Dam would not be raised, the North Cascades Conservation Council decided to actively pursue Wilderness legislation for all three of these parks, and other organizations agreed.

Today the Council wishes to present the following specific recommendations of its Board of Directors with respect to S. 2165.

A. WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

1. (SEC. 101 (a)) The Council supports in general, the designation of Wilderness within Olympic National Park as recommended by the National Park Service, however, fully agrees with the specific recommendations on and changes to S. 2165 being submitted today by Olympic Park Associates.

2. (SEC. 301 (a)) The Council supports, in general, the designation of Wilderness, as recommended by the National Park Service within Mt. Rainier National Park, however, fully supports and agrees with the specific recommendations on and changes to S. 2165 being submitted today by Mt. Rainier National Park Associates.

3. (SEC. 201 (a)) The Council supports, in general, the designation of Wilderness within the North Cascades National Park Complex, as recommended by the National Park Service, however, submits the following specific recommendations on and changes to S. 2165.

   a. The Wilderness should be designated as the "North Cascades Cascades Wilderness".
   EXPLANATION: The Council has a policy of objecting to the use of personal names to designate natural features. The "North

Cascades Wilderness" name is consistent with the other two national park wildernesses designated in this legislation. There is potential confusion over the Mather Parkway in Mt. Rainier National Park and a "Mather Wilderness" designated in an entirely different part of the Cascade Range.

b. The Council does not agree with the designation "potential wilderness" in the Big Beaver and Thunder Creek Valleys. The Council, however, does not object to the "potential wilderness" designation for the patented mining claims under consideration for purchase as long as these are automatically designated Wilderness upon purchase of all surface and mineral rights.
EXPLANATION: There is no need to hold off placing the Big Beaver and Thunder Creek Valleys in Wilderness. Since the International Treaty between Canada and the United States establishes that Big Beaver Valley shall remain Wilderness, as the management direction for this portion of the Skagit drainage, it is unnecessary to reserve these areas for hydroelectric facility development. The International Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission, established under the Treaty is directed to seek protection of the natural character of the upper Skagit. Wilderness designation in Big Beaver Valley is clearly within the management mandate the Commission has endorsed. Further, proposals by Washington State agencies for blasting rapids and waterfalls in the lower Big Beaver for fish passage facilities would be precluded by a wilderness designation.

c. The Council proposes that the Stehekin Road terminate at Park Creek and that the road from Park Creek to Cottonwood revert to a trail and that this portion of the Stehekin Road corridor be designated as Wilderness.
EXPLANATION: This would result in a reduction in the heavy visitor impacts on the Cascade Pass area and would provide more of a wilderness experience there. It would also reduce the heavy road maintainance costs incurred to protect the road above Park Creek from constant washouts.

d. The Council proposes that the Wilderness boundary be located along the south bank of the Skagit River, within 50 feet of the center line of existing secondary roads, and within 100 feet of the center line of the North Cascades Highway, on the south side only, with setbacks for existing or specific planned visitor facilities.

B. REDESIGNATION OF PORTIONS OF ROSS LAKE NRA AS NORTH CASCADES NP
(see areas 3a on attached map)

1. West of Ross Lake the Park boundary would be located at the high-water level of the present Ross Lake thus placing Big Beaver, Little Beaver, Silver, Noname, Artic and Skymo Creeks entirely within the Park.

East of Ross Lake the present boundary between Ross Lake NRA and the Pasayten Wilderness would be retained.

2. South of Ross Lake & South and East of Diablo Lake the Park boundary would be located at the high-water levels of Diablo and Ross Lakes, thus placing Ruby Mtn, and Thunder and Panther Creeks, along with this section of the North Cascades Highway, entirely within the Park.

3. South of Gorge Lake and Skagit River the Park boundary would be located at the high-water level of Gorge Lake and along the south banks of the Skagit River, thus including Pyramid, Ladder, Newhalem and lower Alma and Copper Creeks entirely within the Park.

4. North of Diablo and Gorge Lakes and Skagit River the boundary of the Park would be located to include most of Damnation and Thornton Creeks within the Park and otherwise retain the present Park-NRA boundary.

C. REDESIGNATE THE ENTIRE LAKE CHELAN NRA AS NORTH CASCADES NP

The North Cascades Conservation Council resolved in April 1967 that it would work towards the redesignation of Lake Chelan NRA as part of the North Cascades National Park. It is the Council's firm belief that the management guidelines of a national park will go a long way towards clarifying and resolving many of the issues that have arisen in recent years.

Addition of the land now in the Lake Chelan NRA to the Park will not vastly change the legal powers of the National Park Service. What will be different is that confusion as to both purposes and practice of administration in this area will be substantially eliminated. Applicable laws and regulations for national parks are generally known, both by administrators and informed members of the public. By contrast a National Recreation Area has no common definition and derives purely from one specific Act which in this case has become increasingly obscure. Instead of progressively eliminating confusion and contention, the National Recreation Area classification has led to growing administrative chaos and deepening hostilities.

D. ADDITION OF PORTIONS OF BAKER/SNOQUALMIE NF to NORTH CASCADES NP

1. Baker River Valley - To the northeast of Baker Lake the boundary between the Park and the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest would be located at the high-water level of Baker Lake to include the entire upper Baker River and Noisy Creek watersheds within the Park.

The Baker River Valley, upstream from Baker Lake, provides a major trail entrance into the wilderness backcountry of the North Cascades National Park. A park roadend-lakeshore campsite should be developed here. A Baker Lake east-shore trail should be built to the magnificent, unique old-growth cedar forest groves of Noisy Creek. Here begins the primary backcountry route into the wilderness highcountry of Mts. Hagen, Bacon, and Blum, as well as the Parks's two largest wilderness lakes; Green and Burdeen. Purchase of the Noisy Creek land between the Noisy-Diobsud Wilderness and the Baker Lake shore from Scott Paper Co. is critical and should be funded by Congress.
(NOTE; see map area 4a)

2. Bacon Creek Watershed - Bacon Creek and lower Diobsud Creek watersheds were excluded from the North Cascades National Park twenty years ago in 1968 because the U. S. Forest Service wished to log them. However, they naturally belong within the Park. No further logging should occur here and past logging and road scars allowed to heal. When Bacon Creek Valley is viewed from the Wilderness interior of the Park the logging patches are a major visual intrusion on the experience of the traveler. The Forest Service, even now, is planning to expand this visually degrading impact. Inclusion within the Park would halt this as well as providing an opportunity to utilize the existing roads for much needed recreational visitor access and accomodation off the heavily used North Cascades Highway.
(NOTE: see map area 4c)

3. Cascade River Valley - The boundary between the Park and the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest would be located to include the entire Cascade River watershed upstream fro Lookout Creek and outside the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The Cascade River Valley is a 12-mile major visitor entrance corridor to the only west-side road entering the North Casades National Park. Cascade Pass, one of the most heavily visited scenic climaxes within the Park, is reached by driving up this Valley. Here are located extensive opportunities for the Park Service to expand its much needed recreational trail and roadside campsite needs. This would serve to divert visitors from the small, fragile, and overused Cascade Pass area. Inclusion within the Park would terminate the Forest Service's plan to expand clearcut logging into the forests of Marble Creek, Sibly Creek, Sonny Boy Creek, Kindy Creek, Found Creek and the North, South and Middle Forks of the Cascade River, flowing out of the Park and the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The natural resources of this Valley should be dedicated to the nation;s visitors to the Park not to the consumption of local sawmills.
(NOTE: see map area 4d)

4. Upper Alma and Copper Creeks - These two watersheds should be added to the Park to connect their lower reaches and to connect with the Cascade River Valley addition to the Park.
(NOTE: see map area 4d)

E. ADDITION OF PORTIONS OF OKANOGAN NF to NORTH CASCADES NP

1. North Cascades Scenic Highway - The boundary between the Park and the Okanogan National Forest would be located to include this entire legislativly designated unit within the Park which would, thus include the entire Granite and Bridge Creek drainages and most of the Early Winters drainage within the Park.

The North Cascades Scenic Highway , when added to the Park, would then become the logical extension of the National Park Service management of the western portion of the North Cascades Highway. The entire corridor, crossing the Cascades at Washington and Rainy Passes, from Bacon Creek on the west to Early Winters on the east then should be designated the North Cascades Parkway. This could be a counterpart of a future National Park Service Mather Memorial Parkway to the east and west of the Cascade crest at Chinook Pass. The Granite Creek section was proposed in legislation of Congressman Saylor's to be added to the Park in 1969 and 1970.
(NOTE: see map area 5a)

2. Cedar Creek Drainage - This defacto wilderness watershed was excluded from the 1984 Washington State Wilderness Act to accomodate plans for helisking. Since this limited use has not proven profitable for the operators of the program by permit from the Forest Service, a reevaluation of the designation of this watershed is appropriate at this time.
(NOTE: see map area 5b)

3. Golden Horn area - This scenically superlative section of the Cascades which is difficult to qualify entirely as wilderness due to existing mining operations needs to be seriously considered for national park status. The scenic and recreational resourse qualities certainly merit such a study.
(NOTE: see map area 5c)

F. STUDY OF LANDS ADJACENT TO NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK COMPLEX

The Council is fully aware of the complexity of transfering administration of lands from U. S. Forest Serice administration to that of the National Park Service. There should certainly be an extensive study of the feasibility and impacts as well as advantages of such a transfer of administration. Such a study would be consistent with the broad National Park Study proposed today by the Sierra Club and with which the Council is in agreement. The study of proposed additions to the Park should be conducted by the National Park Service upon direction by Congress and funded by Congress. This would enable an expansion of the data collected for the existingGeneral Management Plan for the North Cascades National Park Complex and the Forest Plans for the adjacent national forests.

G. (SEC. 202) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The Council objects to the phrase "including the cutting of vegitation along the boundary as necessary and appropriate". This phrase should be deleted. If necessary the International Boundary Treaty should be amended to specifically except areas included in wilderness from the vegitation cutting provisions.

EXPLANATION: The 100-foot swath of clear-cutting along the boundary is a significant visual blight. It is absolutely inappropriate in a national park that is to be managed as a natural area. Under wilderness designation, this inappropriate use would be continued. Usually this clearing is performed by allowing use of motorized cutting equipment and helicopter support for these operations in violation of the spirit and intent of the Wilderness Act. There is notnow, nor has there been effective surveillance of the boundary cut for customs or immigration purposes in the North Cascades. It would be virtdally impossible to instigate this sort of surveillance. Thus, there is no justification for advocacy of non-conforming uses in this legislation. Congress has a unique opportunity to reevaluate the international boundary cutting in national parks and wilderness areas.

H. (SEC. 203) HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

The Council supports this section as an appropriate way of clarifying Congress' intent of FPC authorization relative to Seattle City Light amd other existing projects but not to the then unanticipated small hydro projects applications now being administered by FERC.

I. (SEC. 204) ACQUISITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

The Council recommends that authorization to aquire lands for a visitor information center be extended to "outside of the authorized boundaries of the North Cascades National Park Complex".

EXPLANATION: The Council has long supported the concept that park administrative and other facilities should be located outside of the Park areas wherever possible. It is the Council's understanding that the National Park Service is now proposing to use the undeveloped Gooddell Creek area within the Park Complex for administrative areas and a visitor center. This is inappropriate, given the availability of adequate land outside the Park for these purposes and the fact that this will not serve Cascade River visitors .

J. (SEC. 206) MINERAL RESOURCE USE IN RERATION AREAS

The Council recommends that this entire Section be deleted.

EXPLANATION:

1. This setion has nothing to do with the purposes of the Washington Parks Wilderness Bill.

2. This section raises a number of questions that are controversial yet does not contribute to their solution. Specifically, this section would allow the Park Service to sell sand, gravel , and stone. At present this sale is

not allowed in Stehekin Valley. Previous Park Service and local public use has taken place without propoer regulations and has resulted in numerous borrow pits and other practices, such as removal from the river, have had an adverse impact on the Stehekin Valley environment, contrary to the requirements of Sec. 402 (b) of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 928; U.S.C. 90 c-1). Amending this section would perpetuate an inappropriate use of resources from public lands. At a minimum this section should set limits on the use of non-renewable resources by the Park Service and local use, well below the level causing adverse impacts.

3. The continuation of the inappropriate use of nonrenewable resources from public lands constitutes a subsidy to growth of population and structures in the Stehekin Valley which has already altered the nature of the area and community from that envisioned by Congress in 1968.

4. There is no justification for treating Ross Lake differently from Lake Chelan NRA with respect to continuation of the use of sand, gravel, and rock. Local communities or businesses in Diablo and Newhalem should be treated the same way that the residents of Lake Chelan NRA are treated. The proposed double-standard in this legislation demonstrates the overly compromising position of the National Park Service with respect toLake Chelan NRA. It is important to note that the 1988 Draft Management Policies (USDI, NPS , Washington, D.C. - copy attached)do not envision any use of these resources by local residents and sets a national standard of non-use by the National Park Service except under certain circumstances. Congress should implement this standard for both of the NRA's.

5. The one positive feature of this section is that it provides a Congressionally mandated withdrawal of lands in Ross Lake and Lake Chelan NRA's from mineral leasing. This is stronger protection than they now receive under their current administrative withdrawal under the Secretary of Interior. However, this withdrawal should be extended to sand , rock, and gravel in order to protect the natural environment for which the areas were established.

K. (SEC. 207) RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES USE IN RECREATION AREAS

The Council recommends that this entire section be deleted.

EXPLANATION

1. This section has nothing to do with the purposes of the Washington Parks Wilderness Bill.

2. This section raises a number of questions that are controversial yet does not contribute to their solution. The chief controversy left unresolved in this legislation concerns the use of firewood by the Park Service and local residents in Lake Chelan NRA. Previous policies of the National Park Service, allowing renewable resource use under Section 402 (a) of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 928; 16 U.S.C. 90 c-1) have been shown to result in significant impairment of the environment of that area (Firewood Management Plan). Current prescription by the Park Service for firewood collection allows the Park Service and local residents to harvest green

living trees from a woodlot on an 80-year rotation. This approach merely substitutes one form of environmental impairment for another. This section does nothing to place limits on the use of firewood from the NRA.

3. The continuation of the inappropriate use of renewable resources from the NRA constitutes a subsidy to the growth of population and structures and concommitant demand for energy in the Stehekin Valley. The use of firewood from public lands in this area has trebled approximately since 1968 and only administrative rules at the Park level stand in the way of further expansion to the detriment of the NRA environment.

4. There is no justification for treating Ross Lake NRA differently than Lake Chelan NRA, with the respect to the continuation of the use of renewable resiurces. Local businesses and residents should be treated the same way in both areas. The double-standard proposed in this section demonstrates the overly compromising position of the National Park Service with respect to Lake Chelan NRA. As shown in the 1988 Draft Management Policies (USDI , NPS, Washington, D.C. - copy attached); the Park Service national policy discourages the use of wood for fuel by the Park Service and campers. The use of living trees for firewood is not allowed in any other National Park Administered areas. Congress should implement this standard for both of these NRA's.

Management Policies

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1988

Borrow Pits and Spoil Areas. In accordance with the Mineral Materials Act (30 USC 601 et seq.), the removal and use of materials from borrow pits or other sand or gravel sources on federal lands, including submerged lands, within park boundaries will be limited to NPS use in connection with functions necessary for park administration. Only when economic factors make it totally impractical to import sand or gravel will the National Park Service create or use new borrow pits or other sources or continue to use existing sources inside the park.

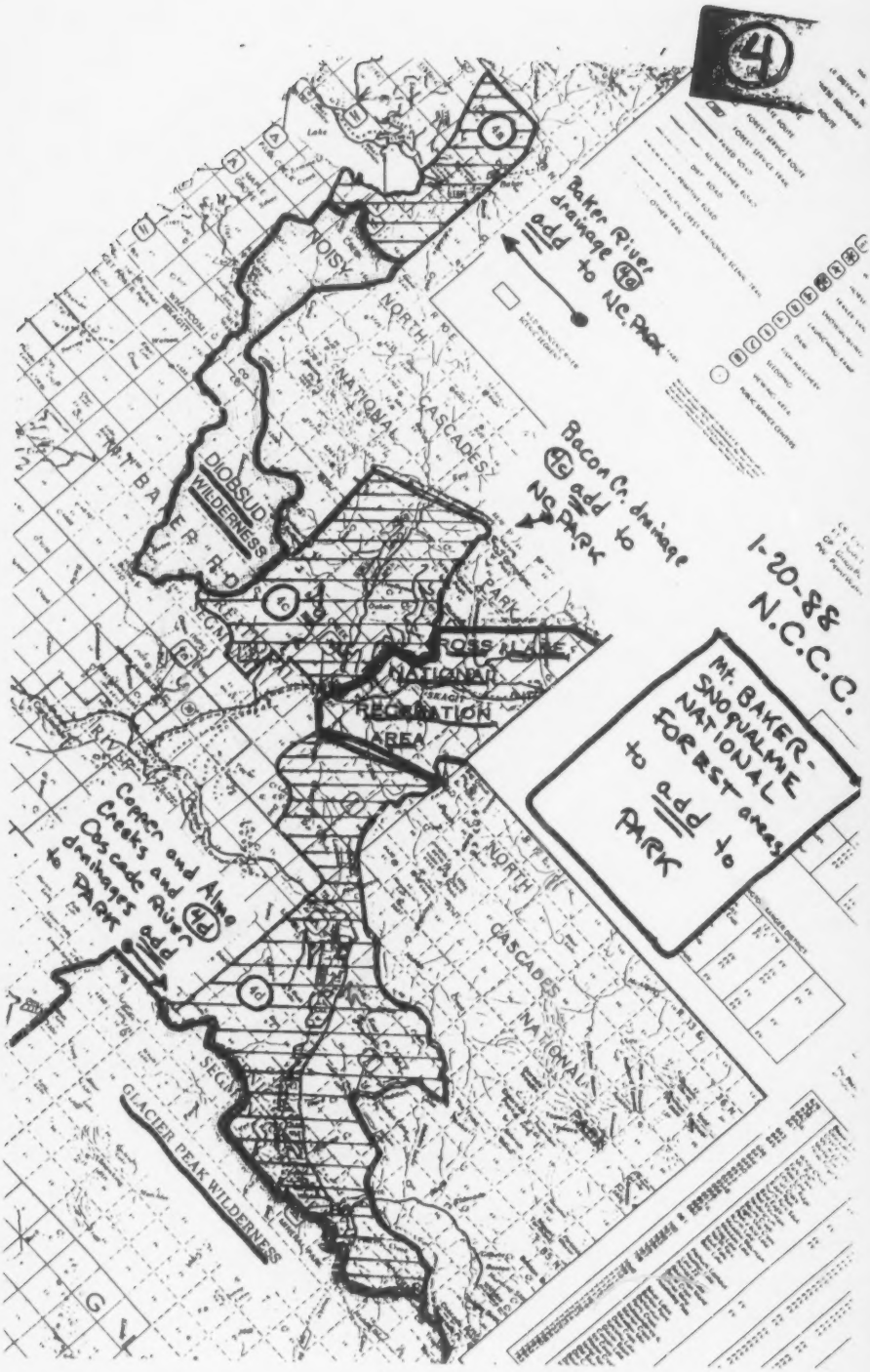
When the National Park Service must obtain borrow materials or create spoil areas within a park, it will use areas devoid of cultural resources and significant natural resources and areas not viewed or used by visitors. All proposals for obtaining materials from a previously unused source within a park will be reviewed under all pertinent environmental statutes, including the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.), and the Clean

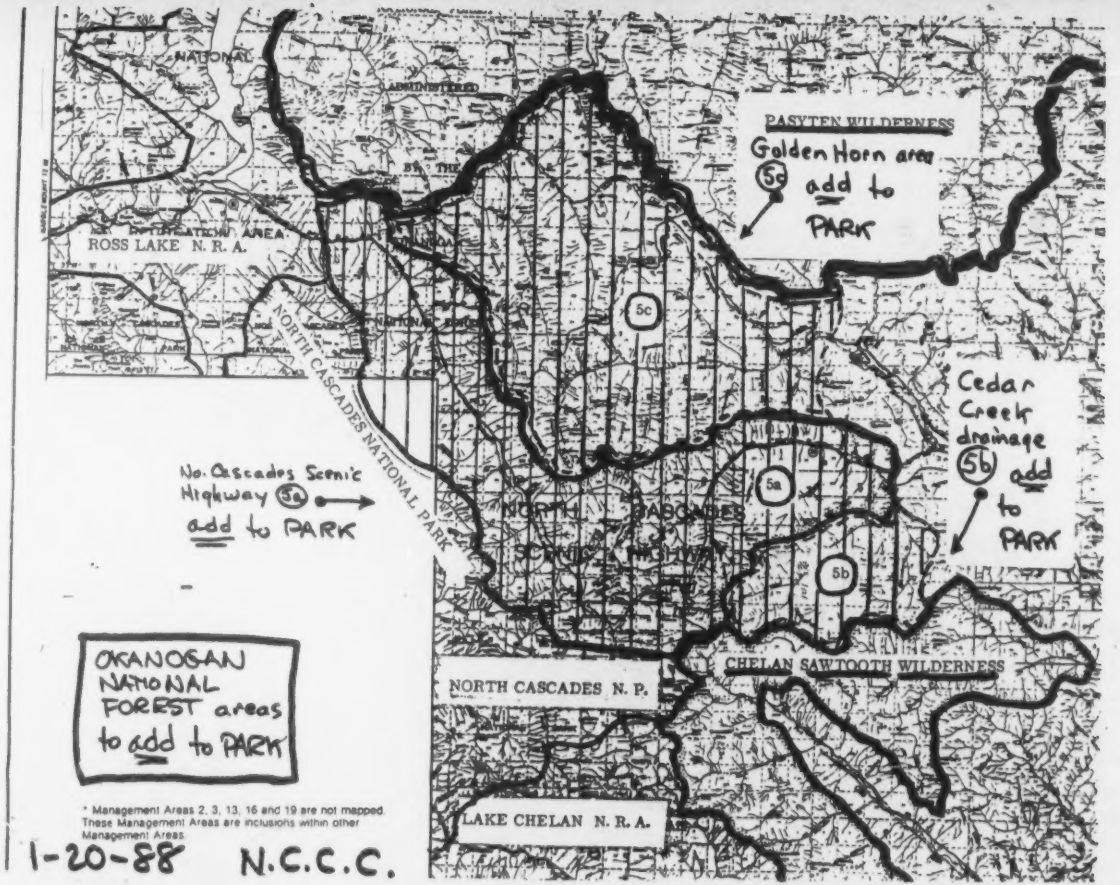
Collecting Natural Products

Collecting natural products for personal use or consumption is governed by NPS general regulations and by the "Special Park Uses Guideline." A superintendent may designate certain fruits, berries, nuts, or unoccupied seashells that can be gathered by hand for personal use or consumption upon a written determination that such an activity will not adversely affect park wildlife or the reproductive potential of a plant species or otherwise adversely affect park resources. The collection of minerals or rocks will be allowed only when specifically authorized by federal law or treaty rights.

While campfires are a traditional element of camping and the park experience, gathering firewood will be prohibited except where subsistence use is authorized by federal law or in specific areas designated by a superintendent where dead and down wood may be collected for campfires. Natural resource products that accumulate as a result of development activities, hazard tree removal, vista clearing, or other management actions will be recycled through the ecosystem wherever practicable. Where recycling is not practicable, the products may be disposed of. Disposal may be accomplished by contract, if the result of work done under contract and the value is calculated in the contract cost, or by sale at fair market value in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Wood may also be used for park purposes such as heating public buildings or offices.

ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
ROSS LAKE N.R.A.
ROSS LAKE
NORTH CASCADES N.P.
EASTERN WILDERNESS
3a
3a areas to change from N.R.A. to PARK
NORTH CASCADES
I-20-88
N.C.C.C.


4
Baker River drainage (4a) add to N.C. Park
Bacon Cr. drainage (4b) add to N.C. Park
1-20-88 N.C.C.C.
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest areas to add to Park
Copper and Alma Creeks and Cascade River drainages (4d) add to Park
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
DIOBSUD WILDERNESS
GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL
HOISY
FT BAKER RD


PASAYTEN WILDERNESS
Golden Horn area
5c
add to
PARK
ROSS LAKE N. R. A.
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
5c
Cedar
Creek
drainage
5b
add
to
PARK
No. Cascades Scenic
Highway
5a
add to PARK
5a
5b
CHELAN SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS
NORTH CASCADES N. P.
LAKE CHELAN N. R. A.
OKANOGAN
NATIONAL
FOREST areas
to add to PARK
* Management Areas 2, 3, 13, 16 and 19 are not mapped. These Management Areas are inclusions within other Management Areas.
1-20-88 N.C.C.C.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much.
Jean Durning, the Wilderness Society.

STATEMENT OF JEAN C. DURNING, NORTHWEST REGIONAL DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Ms. DURNING. Thank you very much. I am Jean Durning, Northeast Regional Director for the Wilderness Society. I am pleased to appear today on behalf of 10,000 members of the Society in the Northwest and 225,000 nationwide.

Today, I am also authorized to speak on behalf of the National Park and Conservation Association, whose three Washington state affiliates we have just heard testify.

I would like to commend you, Senator Evans and Senator Adams for the work to move forward this long delayed task of enacting wilderness that was anticipated in the 1964 Wilderness Act recommended by the Park Service first nearly 15 years ago with a recent update of their recommendations.

This is a long overdue and highly needed effort, and we really appreciate the work that you have done to move this bill forward. We particularly appreciate the strong statement you made this morning and the strong statements made by Senator Adams and Congressman Rod Chandler in support of designation of wilderness in the three National Parks in Washington state. In effect you are saying Washington State's parks are wild and magnificent now, let's keep them that way for our children, our grandchildren and visitors from all over the world who will have an opportunity to see them as close as possible to their natural state now.

The National Park Service faces a major challenge in this mission to preserve natural values for future visitors. And as visitor populations dramatically increase, the pressures on wildlands are multiplied. Protective law is increasingly important to ensure that the wild parts of these great National Parks will still be wild.

While we strongly endorse wilderness designation in these three Parks, there are particular changes that we are urging upon you. Changes for the three National Park titles of the bill have been dealt with in detail by the three people to my right, and I will not spend time in my testimony going over them since it is written out in some detail in the middle pages.

Let me summarize these pages by saying that Senate 2165 includes some provisions which have become rather contentious. And it appears to us that it would be very useful to simply delete some of these provisions from the bill and allow wilderness designation to go forward while dealing with the problems represented by such sections through additional study.

The studies that led to the recommendations by the Park Service for wilderness were done in detail with public hearings more than a decade ago. There are some things that are concerns that affect each of the National Parks that need considerable additional study. And that really is one additional major issue that we think this legislation could start on track.

Conservationists and scientists have demonstrated that the National Parks are being severely impacted by activities outside their borders. This is just as true for Washington State's National Parks

as anyplace else in the nation. The importance, recognizing the importance of the lands outside the Parks is something that we think the Congress should deal with. We encourage you to direct the National Park Service to do a study and environmental impact statement with several components which I will point out from my testimony.

First, there should be a study that would identify the lands outside the National Park and Recreation areas that are linked to the Park Service lands. Ecologically, hydrologically, visually or by visitor use, and those that meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Park System.

Having identified those lands, there should be a determination of the present ownership and the management authority, including any regulations or permits from state agencies for instance that apply to those adjacent lands. These lands should have their present and future uses identified, and then there should be an analysis of the impact, both present and potential of those uses on these adjacent lands to the Park values. And the National Park Service should be directed to report its findings to Congress, we think probably within two years, in order that the study be done expeditiously and Congress then have an opportunity to deal with those findings as it finds appropriate.

We encourage you to authorize an expenditure of funds as necessary for the study and to deal with details on this as on a number of other particular issues in committee report language.

In closing, let me thank you again very much for your leadership in moving forward the Washington Parks Wilderness Bill of 1988. We hope soon it will be the Washington Parks Wilderness Act for 1988.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Durning follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

NORTHWEST REGION

STATEMENT OF JEAN C. DURNING, NORTHWEST REGIONAL DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, REGARDING S.2165, THE "WASHINGTON PARK WILDERNESS BILL OF 1988," JUNE 28,1988.

I am Jean Durning, Regional Director of The Wilderness Society for Washington and Oregon, speaking today on behalf of The Society's 10,000 members in the Northwest and 225,000 members nationwide. The Wilderness Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving wilderness and wildlife, protecting America's prime forests, parks, rivers and shorelands. Today I also am authorized to represent the National Parks and Conservation Association, whose three Washington state affiliate organizations* are testifying today.

The Washington Park Wilderness bill is a significant move to fulfill the intent of the original Wilderness Act of 1964. The Wilderness Act directed the National Park Service to recommend where wilderness should be designated in national parks. Studies and recommendations for the three parks in Washington state were completed within the ten years specified, and these lands have been managed in a wild state since then. For a number of parks

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* Olympic Park Associates, North Cascades Conservation Council, and Mount Rainier National Park Associates

around the country wilderness designations have been enacted, including many in the 1984 California Wilderness Act. In general, however, the enactment of wilderness in national parks has been neglected. We salute Senator Evans for taking the initiative to put park wilderness back on track.

The National Park Service faces a major challenge in its mission to preserve natural values for future generations of visitors. As visitor populations dramatically increase, pressures on wild lands are multiplied. The protection of law is increasingly important to ensure that the wild parts of our great national parks will still be wild for those who will follow us. Wilderness designation in Olympic, North Cascades and Mt. Rainier National Parks will ensure that these parks will always stay as they are now.

While we strongly endorse wilderness designations in these three parks, we would like to see several changes before S. 2165 is enacted. For example, in most instances wilderness boundaries should be no more than 100 feet from the centerline of paved roads and 50 feet from the centerline of unpaved roads and the edge of developments such as campgrounds. This detail could be included in specific captions to the official map for each park if not in the bill itself. Recommendations follow that are relevant to specific titles of the bill.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS.

The Wilderness Society and NPCA endorse all the changes in wilderness boundaries recommended by Olympic Park Associates. Wilderness should be designated on most of Ozette Lake, the slopes north of Lake Crescent, the north side of the Queets River, and the entire wild part of the coastal strip including the intertidal zone. The glacier study hut established for the International Geophysical Year should not be an enclave; the entire main part of the park should be wilderness.

Section 102 should be deleted. It is not appropriate to legislate authorization for the maintenance of the Wolf Creek Underground Powerline. If Congress wishes to address this issue, it should be in the committee report rather than the bill. The Congress should direct the Park that any necessary maintenance must be done in accordance with principles of wilderness management, minimizing disturbance to the land.

An additional major concern is Glines Canyon dam on the Elwha River. We urge Congress to direct the National Park Service to study methods for removal of the Glines Canyon Dam and restoration of the Elwha River and its environs to their approximate conditions prior to construction of the dam. The study should consider technical and biological aspects of dam removal and river restoration, the feasibility and costs of alternatives, and options to mitigate economic impacts of loss of power generation. The National Park Service should be authorized

to call upon The Army Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service and Bonneville Power Administration for technical assistance.

The free flowing reaches of the Elwha River should be added to the Wild and Scenic River System, and from the park boundary to its mouth added as a Study River. At such time as the Glines Canyon dam is removed, the remaining reach of the Elwha within the Park Boundaries should be added to the System.

The intertidal zone of wildlife refuge wilderness islands within park boundary should be put into federal ownership and designated wilderness. This should be a high priority for discussion with the State of Washington and subsequent enactment.

NORTH CASCADE PARK COMPLEX WILDERNESS

The Wilderness Society and National Parks and Conservation Association endorse the recommendations detailed in the statement of the North Cascade Conservation Council.

We strongly urge Congress to name this the North Cascades Wilderness. National park system wilderness should be named for the park, not an individual. In Washington, Stephen Mather's name is identified with the parkway by Mount Rainier, not with North Cascades Park. Mather was important in the early history of the national park system, but he was not known as an advocate of wilderness.

Section 202 on international boundaries should be deleted. Laws designating the Pasaytan, the Mount Baker, Salmo-Priest and other wilderness at the Canadian border do not mention the issue of clearing a boundary swath. If Congress wishes to refer to this issue it should be in the committee report. The report should state that maintenance shall be done insofar as possible in accordance with principles of wilderness management, with only minimal disturbance to the land. Congress should encourage the International Boundary Commission to respect the wilderness concept and exercise judgement where clearing may not be needed.

Regarding administrative facilities, conservationists prefer that the visitor center be located at Marblemount rather than inside the NRA at Goodell Creek.

The final clause of section 206 (Mineral Resource Use in Recreation Areas) should be deleted. It is not relevant to wilderness designation, and does not solve the contentious issue of sand, rock and gravel use by residents of Stehekin. We do endorse the withdrawal of the recreation areas from mining and mineral leasing. Lease or sale of minerals, including locatable materials, should not be allowed. Furthermore, "adverse effects on administration" is not adequate protection for the land. We would prefer this phrase to read "adverse effects on the purposes, national & cultural resources or administration of the National Recreation Area." If Congress does not wish to delete the final clause only, it would be prudent to delete this whole section. The issue can be resolved administratively or in later

legislation after more extensive consideration to impacts on the land.

A related notion to which we strenuously object is that gravel in the Stehekin river bottom is a renewable resource since more gravel washes downstream each year.

Section 207 on renewable resources raises similar problems, and should be deleted. It extends new protection to Ross Lake NRA only, which may imply approval of the controversial Stehekin woodlot proposal. Cutting living trees for firewood is not allowed elsewhere in the National Park System. It should not be enacted into law for one valley. As in the case of minerals, all NRAs should be treated the same.

Authority to maintain powerline rights of way, we understand, already exists. Reference to this issue could be put in the committee report. It should say that clearing of transmission line corridors is allowed to the extent vegetation presents a hazard to the lines. Impacts to natural vegetation should be minimized unless that presents a hazard to workers. Convenience or cost savings are not relevant. Visual quality standards should be followed, such as those used by the U.S. Forest Service.

Conservationists would like to have the boundary moved between Ross Lake NRA and the park so that Big Beaver Valley and Thunder Creek valley would be part of North Cascades Park.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

The Wilderness Society and National Parks and Conservation Association endorse the wilderness recommendations in the statement of Mount Rainier National Park Associates. The wilderness boundary near Crystal Mountain Ski Area should be drawn at the Park boundary.

Our major concern with the Mount Rainier title is Section 302, Boundary Adjustments.

Approximately four acres around the Crystal Mountain Ski lift will soon be in technical trespass, though the counter-balance could be removed if necessary. Giving 31 acres of park land to the Forest Service appears excessive. It is not clear what acreage is appropriate to be transferred from the national forest but if a land exchange is to be enacted, value should be traded for value. It appears that considerably more than 240 acres of national forest land should be given to the park in exchange for any acres at Crystal Mountain.

Conservationists propose adding to the park the Chenuis Creek drainage on the northwest side of the park, Lost Creek on the north boundary, Backbone Ridge south to the lake, and the slope south of the Nisqually River between the Nisqually entrance and Longmire, in addition to lands between park roads and park boundaries.

If this land exchange is too difficult to accomplish now, Section 302 should be deleted, and Congress should direct the Park to allow continued operation of the ski lift for a specified interim period while a study and Environmental Impact Statement are made of what land exchange is acceptable. Committee report language should deal with any details.

A STUDY OF NATIONAL PARK ENVIRONS

Conservationists and scientists have demonstrated that national parks are being severely impacted by activities outside their borders. This is as true for Washington's national parks as anywhere else. A University of Michigan study featured in a Seattle Post-Intelligencer article dramatized the loss of animal species in Mount Rainier Park. The Wilderness Society recently identified Olympic Park as one of America's ten most endangered national parks. In each case, management of lands outside the parks threaten the integrity of the park itself.

Recognizing the importance of the lands outside the parks, we urge Congress to direct the National Park Service to do a study and environmental impact statement, with the following components:

1. Identification of lands outside the National Parks and Recreation Areas that are linked to its own lands ecologically, hydrologically, visually or by recreation use, or that meet criteria for inclusion in the National Park System.

2. Determination of present ownership and management authority (including applicable governmental regulations or permits) for these adjacent lands.

3. Identification of present and anticipated future uses of these lands.

4. Analysis of present and potential impacts of these uses on Park values, given the aforementioned linkages.

The National Park Service should be directed to report its findings to Congress within 2 years.

Congress should authorize expenditure of such funds as are necessary for this study. Additional details should be included in committee report language.

In conclusion, we commend Senators Evans and Adams for their sponsorship of the Washington Park Wilderness Bill of 1988. We urge you to amend it by adopting our recommendations. We particularly want to emphasize the need for a study of the parks as they relate to the lands around them, and our concern about the Elwha dam, the Stehekin wood and gravel provisions, and the Crystal Mountain land exchange.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much.
Charlie Raines is our anchorman here.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES RAINES, REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT, THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. RAINES. Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Charles Raines, I am regional vice president of the Sierra Club. I would like to thank the committee for this opportunity to present the Sierra Club's views on S. 2165.

I would especially like to thank you, Senator Evans, for introducing this legislation. We have worked with you for many years in our mutual goal of protecting these magnificent park lands, and we appreciate your long standing commitment.

Olympic, North Cascades and Mount Rainier National Parks are natural treasures that are synonymous with Washington State. And they are integral parts of our geography, culture, and economy. They are a singular resource that must be vigorously defended. We must ensure that the management of the Parks in the future will be the same as it is today. Unfortunately this has not always been the case, as numerous schemes for pushing development into every corner of the Parks have surfaced.

We have also seen the impact of land uses outside the boundaries of the Park have a serious and lasting effect on Park resources. Each of these Parks has lost wildlife species due to loss of habitat outside the Parks. The air pollution draws a shade across panoramic vistas. Roads punched to the edge of wild forests enter portions of pristine valleys. Dams downstream block mighty salmon from spawning in the Park. Commercial traffic competes with the recreation uses on roads which has led to the destruction of rain forest and futile attempts to improve safety by widening and strengthening roads.

Maintaining the integrity of the Parks requires both Wilderness designation inside the boundaries and protection from outside forces. S. 2165 has several good provisions and we urge your favorable consideration of this bill. However we feel it must be strengthened if it is to reach the goal of true protection for this wilderness.

We support the adjustments to the Park Wilderness areas represented by my colleagues who spoke earlier. We also support the study on the removal of the dam on the Elwha River and oppose the deletion of Mount Rainier National Park as set forth in section 302.

We are particularly concerned that these Parks are becoming ecologically isolated. The Parks were established as outstanding representatives of the natural landscape. Unfortunately, some of the most important ecological elements were left out as scenic and recreational considerations were emphasized.

To fully understand the magnitude of the problem, we propose a thorough ecological study be undertaken. This study would not only look at the ecological health of the Parks themselves, but also the ecoregion in which they lie. Such a study should document the impacts of uses such as loss of species or introduction of alien species. They must look closely at the Western, Hemlock and Spruce

zones where nearly all the virgin forests have been logged in the past century.

The Park Service should access the ability and success of each of the Parks to preserve and maintain fully functional ecosystems, not merely preserving examples of superlative specimens. These Parks should never become tree museums or picture postcards.

A detailed assessment of the management of adjacent federal lands is needed. This would include a look at boundaries to determine where better management could come from adjustments.

There are several areas that are in need of immediate action. Around Mount Rainier, Chenuis Creek, Lost Creek, and areas along the Nisqually and Ohanepecosh Rivers are threatened and need immediate action. In the North Cascades, Alma, Copper Creek, Shuksan Lake, Baker River, Bacon Creek and Sibley Creek should be added to the Park. The Cascade River Valley and Jackman Backcountry are also vulnerable to logging under current Forest Service proposals. At a minimum, the Committee should carefully study these lands for inclusion in the Park. But no logging should be allowed until such review is completed.

In summary we support a Wilderness designation for these three Parks with the enlarged boundaries. We support additions to the Park to preserve threatened ecological resources and to improve management. We urge you to direct the Park Service to study the ecological health of both regions and the Parks and to take vigorous actions to reverse the trends of degradation of the Parks. Only in this way can we leave a legacy of healthy Parks that meet the twin mandates to preserve and enjoy. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Raines follows:]

SIERRA CLUB
Cascade Chapter

STATEMENT OF CHARLES RAINES
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SIERRA CLUB

BEFORE
THE PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS SUBCOMMITTEE
OF
THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

S-2165, THE WASHINGTON PARK WILDERNESS ACT OF 1988

JUNE 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman, My name is Charles Raines, and I would like to thank the members of tne Committee for this opportunity to present the Sierra Club's view on S-2165, The Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988. The Sierra Club is a national organization of over 440,000 members with more than 10,000 members residing in Washington State. Our members have long been active in establishing and protecting the national parks in our state, and use them frequently.

I would like to thank Senator Evans for introducing this legislation, in an effort to give lasting protection to the wild lands within these parks. We have worked with the Senator for many years in our mutual goal of protecting these magnificent parklands and we appreciate his long standing commitment.

Olympic, North Cascades and Mt. Rainier National Parks are national treasures that are synonymous with Washington State. They are integral parts of our geography, culture and economy. They provide the scenic backdrop to our major metropolitan areas bordering Puget Sound. They are destinations for millions of visitors from within the state and around the world. They contribute to our economy through the recreation and tourism industries. While most visitors head for the traditional destinations of Hurricane Ridge, Paradise, and Stehekin, many also enjoy the primitive lands that make up the bulk of these parks.

This de facto wilderness is a singular resource that must be vigorously defended It is also the refuge for the wildlife inhabitants of the parks and its human visitors. The ecological values of these wildlands are inestimable. Olympic, for instance is a World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve- not for the resorts at Kalaloch and Soleduck, but for the rich rainforests, the wild beaches and offshore rocks, and the clear salmon-laden streams.

It is this wilderness that we are today trying to protect. We must insure that the management of the parks in the future will be as remain as it is today. Unfortunately, this has not always been the case, as numerous schemes for pushing development into every corner of the parks have surfaced in the past. Tramways to the tops of peaks and dams on tumbling streams in the North Cascades, a round-the-mountain road in Mt. Rainier, and highways through the heart of Olympic have all been proposed. These would have done irreparable damage to the wildlands that are the essence of these parks.

We have also seen that the impact of lands uses outside the boundaries of the parks have a serious and lasting effect on park resources:

-Each of these parks has lost wildlife species due to loss of habitat outside the parks;

-Air pollution draws a shade across panaoramic vistas and clearcuts stab into cherished viewsheds from popular sites such as Longmire;

-Roads punched to the edge of wild forests enter portions of pristine valleys that are unprotected due to old straight boundaries;

-Dams downstream block mighty salmon from spawning in the park;

-Commercial traffic competes with recreation users on roads through the parks roads; this has led to the destruction of rainforests in futile attempts to improve safety.

These have impacts on the parks and the wilderness as surely as if they sliced through the midst of the parks.

This is the situation that faces us today- maintaining the integrity of the parks requires both wilderness designation inside the boundaries and protection from outside forces.

Mr. Chairman, S-2165, has several good provisions, and we urge your favorable consideration of this bill. However, we feel it must be strengthened if it is to reach the goal of true protection for this wilderness.

We support the adjustments to the park wilderness areas presented by Olympic Park Associates (OPA) for Olympic National Park, North Cascades Conservation Council (N3C) for North Cascades National Park Complex and Mt. Rainier National Park Associates (MRPA) for Mt. Rainier National Park.

These would add minor acreages to the wilderness in Olympic and Mt. Rainier, but insure protection for such vulnerable places as the Ozette River.

In the North Cascades the N3C proposal would clearly set aside

Big Beaver and Thunder Creek valleys for wilderness, eliminating threats of further roads, dam building or flooding. It would also, reclaim the upper Stehekin valley from the road that is barely passable.

The proposals would also allow for continued use of the popular road accessed destinations.

The problems of land management surrounding the parks is so acute that it must gain the attention of the committee now. As soon as possible, we must begin to repair the damage already done by these outside forces. But today we desperately need to prevent further degradation.

These parks are becoming ecologically isolated, unable to maintain a fully functioning ecosystem. For example, native species of wildlife have disappeared, or may soon disappear. The parks do not contain enough low elevation forest to sustain the creatures dependent upon this habitat. Without protection on adjacent public lands yet another species, the spotted owl may disappear from Olympic NP within a few decades.

The parks were established as outstanding representatives of their natural landscape. Unfortunately, some of the most important ecological elements were left out as scenic and recreational considerations were emphasized. Today, we know that those spectacular rain forests and wildlife that the public flocks to see are only there because of the ecosystem of which they are a part.

To fully understand the magnitude of the problem, we propose that a thorough ecological study be undertaken. This study would not only look at the ecological health of the parks themselves, but also the ecoregion within which they lie. Only with a stable and vital ecosystem with all its components intact can the parks maintain their integrity. The study must, therefore, explore the inextricable liks between the three parks and the the Olympic, North Cascades and Central Cascades Ecoregions or ecosystems.

Such a study should document the impacts of uses, such as loss of species, or introduction of alien species. It must look closely at the western hemlock and sitka spruce zones, where nearly all the virgin forets have been logged in the past century, and the remnants of ancient forests are rapidly dwindling.

In conducting these studies the Park Service should assess the ability and success of each of the parks to preserve and maintain fully functional ecosystems- not merely preserving examples of superlatives specimens. These parks should not become "tree museums" or picture postcards.

A detailed assessment of the management of adjacent federal lands is needed. This would include a look at boundaries to determine where better management would come from adjusting them to hydrographic features.

We have carefully reviewed the boundaries of the parks and have found several places in immediate need of action. Two years ago Congress revised the boundaries of Olympic NP. Now, several areas around Mt. Rainier have been scrutinized, and it is clear they need immediate protection. These include the Chenuis Creek, Lost Creek and Clear West valleys (see attached map). Also adjustments along the Nisqually and Ohanepecosh rivers would preclude the cutting that is harming visual and ecological resources.

In the North Cascades, Alma and Copper Creeks drain from the Park through the national forest and back into the park complex (Ross Lake NRA). Adding the mid drainages of these valleys makes good sense and better management. Enlarged boundaries that include the remainders of Shuksan Lake below Mt. Shuksan, Baker River, and Bacon Creek/Falls Creek valleys would also improve management. Sibley creek is threatened by more logging near the creek and trail and apparentlymust be tranfered to NPS jurisdiction to prevent further degradation of the resource.

The Cacade River valley , as well as the lower Noisy and Diobsud Creeks and the Jackman Backcountry are all vulnerable to logging under current FS proposals. Numerous timber sales are already scheduled. At a minimum, the committee should carefully study these lands for inclusion in the Park. But no logging should be allowed to destroy these resources until such review is completed.

We are opposed to removing lands from Mt. Rainier NP for the ski area facilities as indicated in Section 302 of the bill. The proposed deletion is much larger than necessary to rectify the tresspass. Further, this boundary adjustment has had no public review or compliance with NEPA. It would ultimately allow road and other development in what would otherwise be NP wilderness. Skiing across these slopes is not a problem; mechanized maintenance, access and the threat of additional facilities on the ridge crest is a serious problem.

The Elwha is the greatest river in Olympic NP. It once had a famous run of mighty Chinook salmon. A dam, now inside the Park has blocked those fish and denied the Park an invaluble resource. The dam needs to be taken out. The agencies have been satsified to look at trucking fish and other bandaid solutions. They must be directed to study the engineering methods of removing the dams, and then evaluate the ecological effects. Only then should they consider costs and other economic concerns. We are confident that it can be done and that no economic dislocation to the the Port Angeles community need arise.

We are quite disturbed at the logging taking place within the Mather Memorial Parkway. The FS has used excuses of scenic, recreation or safety reasons to cut the trees. It is not necesary but still the trees are coming down. The FS is under no obligation to preserve these magnificent forests. Thus it is time

to look at transferring adminstration to the NPS. It is an appropriate memorial to the first director of the NPS, and would receive more sensitive management as a unit of the National Park System.

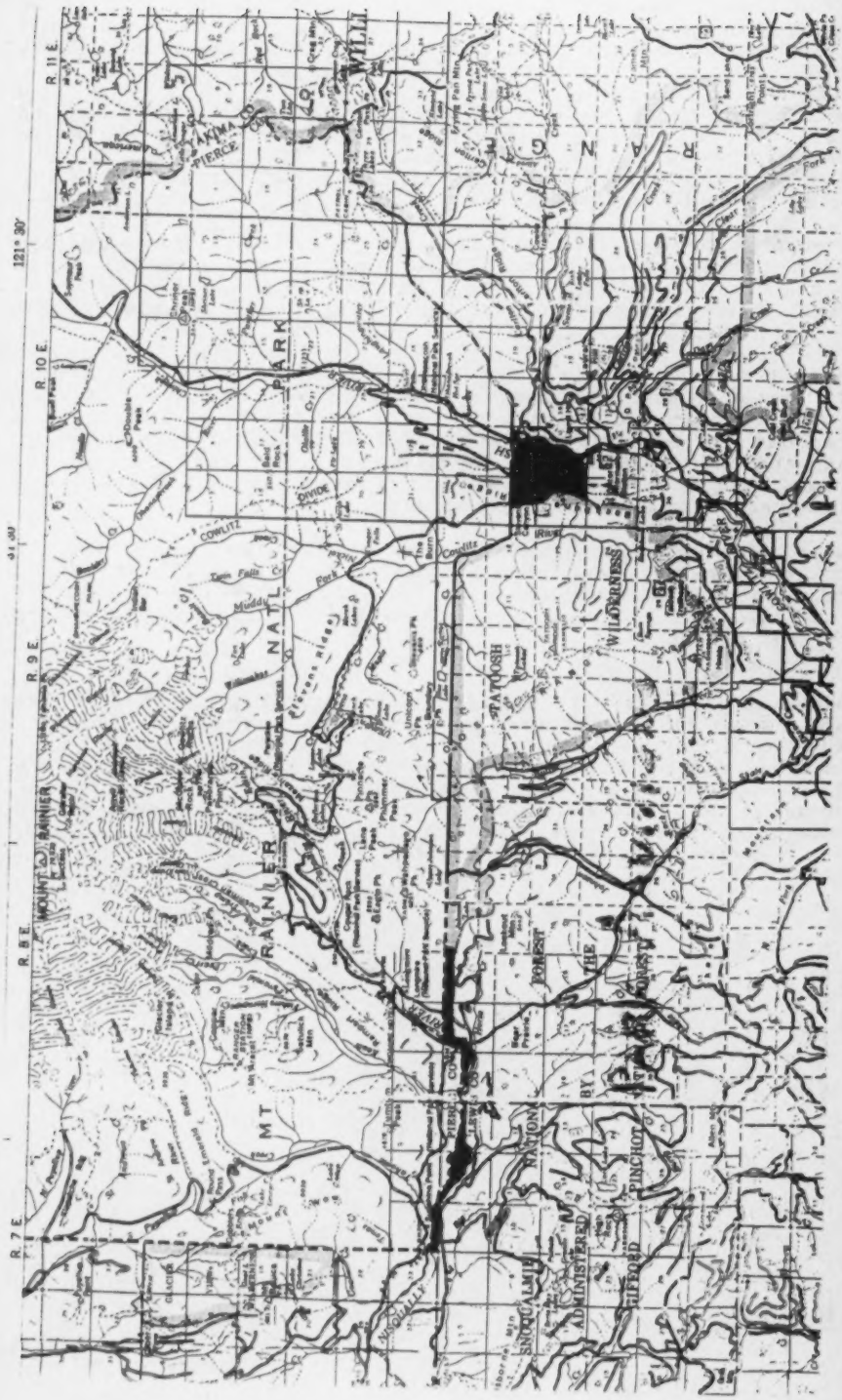
The historic Naches Pass Trail where the Longmire party struggled over the Cascade Mountains in 1853 to reach Puget Sound is terribly abused by logging, road construction and off-road vehicle use. This is suitable for a national historic park and should be evaluated by the NPS.

We support removing the ability to log in the national recreation areas (section 207). This is totally inapproprioate for these scenic treasures. Provisions allowing the removal of sand and gravel from the rivers in Lake Chelan NRA should be deleted from the bill (Section 206).

While the Club supports the intent of Section 203 to preclude additional dams on streams in the NRAs, we are opposed to the provision that would allow the construction of the previously propsoed projects on the Skagit River (Copper Creek) and High Ross and Thunder Basin. In fact, we feel that wildl and scenic rivers status for the Skagit and Stehekin Rivers and Ruby, Big Beaver and Thunder Creeks is warranted.

We are appalled that the clearing of the Internationalk boundary continues with no real justification. Section 202 should be modified to direct the International Joint Commission (IJC) to avoid clearing the boundary when parks or wilderness areas are adjacent across the border.

In summary, we support wilderness designation for these three parks with the enlarged boundaries as noted. We support additions to the parks to preserve threatened ecological resources and to improve management. We urge you to direct the agencies to study the ecological health of both the regions and the parks, and take vigorous action to reverse the trend of the degradation of the parks. Only in this way we can leave a legacy to the next generation of healthy parks that meet the twin mandates to preserve and enjoy.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Wilderness
Forest
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Reservation
Administered
by the
Yakima
Nation
Pinchot
Gifford
Snoqualmie

MOUNT RAINIER
NATIONAL PARK
CLEARWATER WILDERNESS
NORSE
WILDER
WILLIAMS
WILDER
SILVER SPRINGS
SILVER CREEK
CORAL PASS
CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN
WHITE RIVER
Klickitat
Yakima Park
Tatoosh Mtn.
Tatoosh Range
Owyhigh Lake
Tipsoo Peak
Dana Yakima
Cowlitz Chimney Rock
Cowlitz Divide
Cowlitz Park
Backbone Ridge
Summerland
Sunset Park
Mowich Lake
Spray Park
Eagle Cliff
Golden Lakes
Mt. Fremont Lookout
Sluiskin Falls
Glacier Basin
Paradise Park
Paradise Valley
Nisqually Glacier
Nisqually River
Kautz Creek
Kautz Mtn.
Mount Rainier
Mount Rainier Guide
Longmire
Wilkeson
Carbon River
Carbon Glacier
Mowich River
Ipsut Creek
Ipsut Pass
Ipsut Camp
Ipsut Creek Campground
Fryingpan Creek
Fryingpan Glacier
Puyallup River
Puyallup Glacier
Tahoma Creek
Tahoma Glacier
Kautz Glacier
Nisqually Glacier
Wilkeson Glacier
Success Cleaver
Liberty Cap
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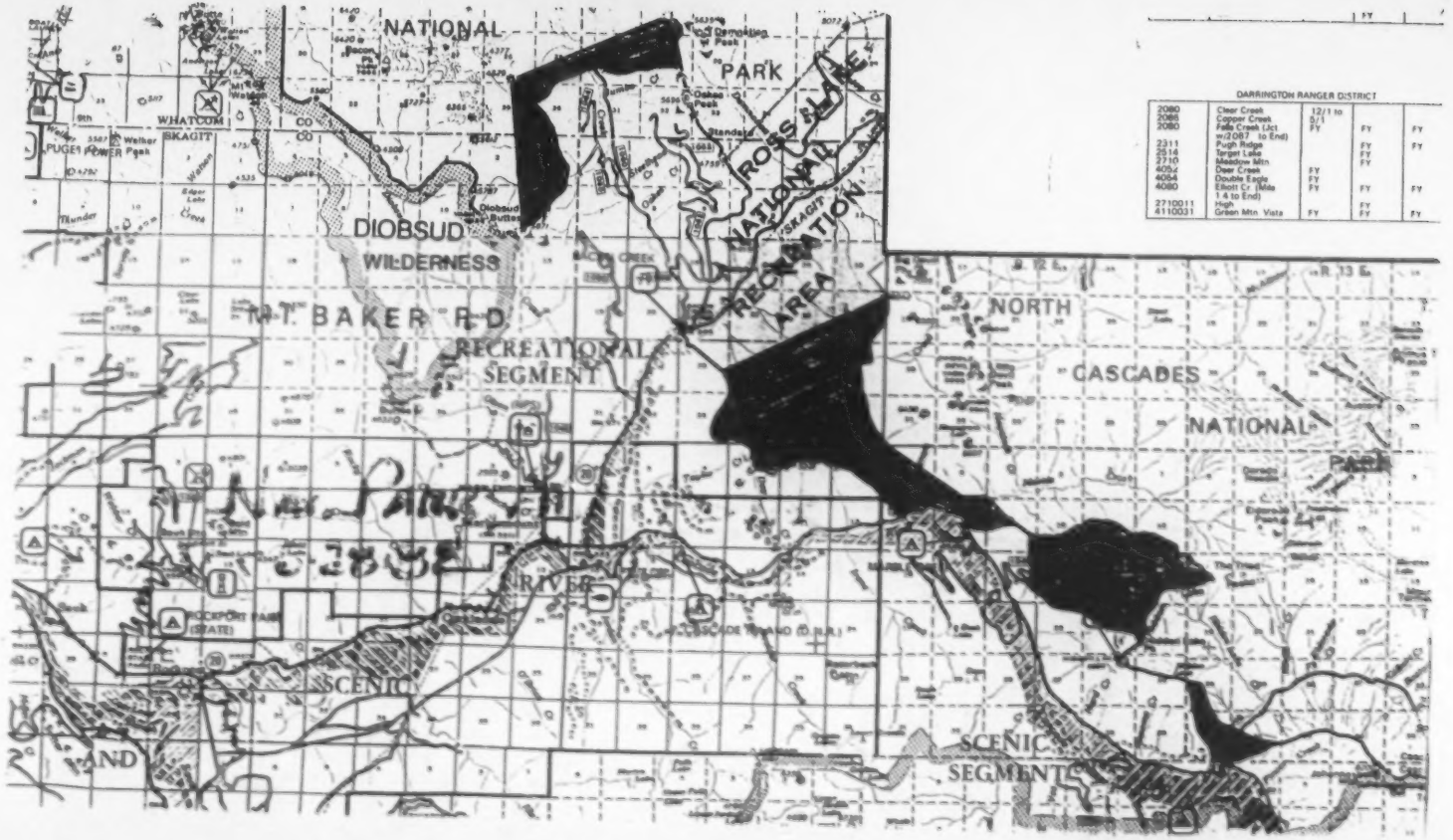

DARRINGTON RANGER DISTRICT

2080	Clear Creek	12/1 to 5/1		
2086	Copper Creek	FY	FY	FY
2080	Fella Creek (Jct m:2087 to End)		FY	FY
2311	Pugh Ridge		FY	FY
2514	Target Lake		FY	
2710	Meadow Mtn		FY	
4054	Deer Creek	FY		
4064	Double Eagle	FY		
4080	Elliott Cr (Mile 1.4 to End)	FY	FY	FY
2710011	High		FY	
4110031	Green Mtn Vista	FY	FY	FY

MT. BAKER
WILDERNESS
TWIN LAKES AREA
HANNEGAN
SHUKSAN
SILVER FIR
ALPINE MEADOWS AREA
MT SHUKSAN
ARTIST POINT VISTA
RAINBOW FALLS
PARK CREEK
SHANNON CREEK
NOISY
MAPLE GROVE
NORTH
CASCADES
NATIONAL
WHATCOM
SKAGIT
DIOBSUD
R. 10 E.
T. 40 N.
T. 39 N.
T. 38 N.
MT. BAKER-SNOQ
NATIONAL FO
(North Part)
WASHINGTO
LEGEND
MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
RANGER DISTRICT BOUNDARY
WILDERNESS BOUNDARY
INTERSTATE ROUTE
U.S. ROUTE
STATE ROUTE
FOREST SERVICE ROUTE
FOREST SERVICE TRAIL
PAVED ROAD
ALL WEATHER ROAD
DIRT ROAD
PRIMITIVE ROAD
PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL
OTHER TRAIL
MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
OTHER OWNERSHIP
WILD AND SCENIC RIVER RECREATIONAL SEGMENT
WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SCENIC SEGMENT

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much. I know that you have consolidated your testimony, and we will have an opportunity to look at the written testimony in significant detail. I guess the decision we are going to have to make ultimately is at what point we load too much on the cart. We are in a very tight timeframe as you know, with this session of Congress. I think we all share the same goal, and that is to ensure that we do protect the Wilderness areas. We are talking now about 1.7 million acres, something like that, which is far larger than the Washington Wilderness Bill of 1984 in terms of Wilderness designation.

We will look very carefully at each of these suggestions for addition. I am sure that you recognize that each one, in its own right, has its own place and controversy somewhere. Many of these sections, especially in North Cascades, well I guess in all three, but particularly North Cascades, are familiar territories because the ones suggested for addition were hotly fought over during the Washington Wilderness Bill of 1984. That is not to say that in 1988, there might be different circumstances and different opportunities for us. We will certainly want to take a look at each one.

I know that in many, several of your pieces of testimony the reference is made to road widths. You heard the testimony from the people representing the National Parks. I do not know, and this is addressed as much as to you, but it seems to me in the dim distance of my own past as an engineer, that it is not just the switchbacks. There are areas in steep side hills where you have the cut and fill combination. Once you put a notch in there for a road, you have the combination of fairly extensive cut, then the fill or the downslope. It's pretty easy to have the toe of the slope to the top of the cut be 200 feet wide or close to it.

It is my understanding that currently in any road that passes through a Wilderness area, those portions of the road not actually currently utilized for road purposes are treated as Wilderness areas. With that admonition or addition, is the 200 feet still too much as far as you are concerned?

In other words, it is very tough to designate with any accuracy which portions of roads in the future need to be changed. Sometimes the changes in alignments are forced by natural disasters, slides, and other kinds of things that can happen.

Ms. DURNING. May I make a suggestion? My understanding is that in the California Wilderness Act of 1984 the designations on Yosemite and maybe also other National Parks included very specific captions on the map that identified from road mile such and such to road mile something else, the width shall be 50 feet from center line or 50 feet from center line, except when you get to a campground, it's 50 feet from the exterior of that developed area.

I think in many cases, there is adequate information between organizations like these and members of the National Park Service themselves to be able to make that kind of determination.

In that case, you could have some general language in the bill that was larger than what we asked, 200 feet perhaps and we would urge you to say 100 feet, but then be able to deal with most situations and shrink the space in many, many places at least.

Senator EVANS. I think the goal appears to be pretty compatible as far as both the Park Service and the environmental organiza-

tions are concerned. It is to minimize the impact on the Wilderness, while still retaining sufficient flexibility to handle necessary road realignments for safety purposes and realignments that sometimes occur simply because it is a wilderness area and the mountains are not forgiving on occasion.

Unfortunately I am going to have to dash again and I will be back as quickly as I can. I have a couple of more questions, particularly on the subject of ecological study of areas surrounding the wilderness.

[Recess.]

Senator EVANS. I am sorry for the interruption again. It is frustrating to go over there into a vote that is 85 to nothing and wonder why in the world you voted or why you had a recorded vote.

Let me start with Charlie Raines, although anyone can jump in.

The suggestion has been made by I guess all of the groups represented here that an ecological study be conducted as it relates to the three Parks. Could you give me a little better sense of your idea of what would be encompassed in the study area, geographically, and what would be the nature of the study as far as you are concerned?

Mr. RAINES. Let us take Olympic for example. The Olympic Peninsula itself, say north of Chahelis River, is really the overall region that needs to be looked at. We would envision the Park Service would focus on those lands that were closer and were linked to the National Park. But you can not ignore what is going on farther downstream. Some of the streams that start in the Park or near the Park drain into Grays Harbor. Is there any impact, any effect on what we do in Grays Harbor to the Park?

The Park Service may find that there is not a great deal of linkage and would not need to look at that in any great detail. But we need to have a broader focus in the North Cascades from the Alpine Lakes or Snoqualmie Pass north and even on into Canada. That is one ecological unit. It is arbitrary to draw a line around an ecosystem, because as you know, it radiates into other ecological aspects. But to look at it as a whole, we have drawn some arbitrary boundaries and have suggested the Park Service focus in on the most important aspects of that to come up with a study within a reasonable period of time of two or three years.

Senator EVANS. Are we going to get into an horrendously controversial kind of thing, not that this is not a good idea, nor that it should not be done. Take the Olympic Peninsula as an example. Is everyone from Grays Harbor to Port Angeles, engaged in a thousand different industries, activities and occupations, going to rise up fearful that somehow this study is really a precedent to putting the whole Peninsula in the Park?

Mr. RAINES. I do not think we are putting the whole Peninsula in the Park.

Senator EVANS. I understand that. But I am concerned about——

Mr. RAINES. I am sure there would be some concern and controversy. We will hope that the study could be framed so that they would certainly be assured that we are looking at the ecological integrity of those lands primarily, primarily the public lands surrounding it. But there are some private lands adjacent to Lake

Ozette where you can see from the photos I gave you that the Park boundary is only a couple of hundred feet from the lake shore.

These things need to be looked at, and the people on the Peninsula need to be heard from as well. It should be a public process. I think the environmental impact statement would be an appropriate vehicle for it.

Senator EVANS. The assertion is made that the report be concluded within a two year period. Do you think that is an adequate time frame for preparing it? It seems to me that there is probably a considerable amount of time necessary to conduct a study like this. The magnitude is awesome.

Mr. RAINES. It may be that a couple of years would be sufficient to put together a preliminary report that will identify the most pressing needs and threats to the Park. And that would identify further studies that would need to take place to perhaps come up with a resolution for some of the issues. But we would like to see it move along as quickly as the Park Service could, because some of these threats will in fact damage the Park if we allow the study to run on for five or ten years.

Senator EVANS. Assuming a two year study period, would you propose in legislation that would establish a study, any prohibitions or restrictions be placed during the study period on activities in this ecological boundary, but outside the Park?

Mr. RAINES. I think those areas of the Park Service and the Forest Service are presently required to inventory and define through appropriations language in the House, are to be looked at very carefully and some of those that have been identified by the Wildlife Department of the State of Washington and other researchers should have a moratorium so that we can in fact make a decision at a later time.

That does not mean stop harvesting all timber in the region only identifying those that seem to be the most critical at this stage.

Senator EVANS. Well I think what we will probably have to do is, we will have to really work on this during the time between now and any mark up on this piece of legislation.

Mr. RAINES. We appreciate your interest in it.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. Senator, may I offer a comment. I have had the opportunity as I indicated earlier of working with the Canadians across the border and so often it is very understandable, our agencies, Forest Service, Park Service, everything stops at the border. Nobody looks, they say we are not authorized so I would just like to raise the vision, the concept that we begin to not think that we stop at the border, but think and cooperate. I know our North Cascades National Park Service and the Canadian Parks people, they talk a lot across the border. So I will just bring that into this particular discussion that you are focusing on across the border.

Senator EVANS. Certainly it is an ecological unit. The bears and the moose and the rest of them do not recognize the boundary.

Mr. RUTZ. As I indicated in my testimony, Olympic Parks Associates is very supportive of such a study for the Olympic Peninsula. We second Mr. Raines' remarks and our members would be more than willing to cooperate in any way we can to help address any

questions or concerns that might arise in the development of a firm proposal for such a study.

Senator EVANS. Well we thank you very much. In each case I have had a chance to look at the testimony with some very specific recommendations and modifications. We will certainly take a good look at each one of them. I guess my original admonition still holds. We want to make sure that we have a bill that in a short period of time we can get through Congress. It may not be a full step. We would like to make it as long a step as we can make it. And I guess in that decision as to how long a step we can make lies the genius of either passing or failing to pass legislation.

We thank you very much.

Panel number two, Kay Lloyd, Public Land Users' Society, J. Anthony Hoare, Friends of Lake Crescent, and Tom Leonard, President, Crystal Mountain. I welcome you to the Chair.

STATEMENT OF KAY LLOYD, PUBLIC LAND USERS' SOCIETY

Ms. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman and subcommittee, it is a great honor to be here. This is my first trip to this great city but I have a feeling it is not my last. Thank you for this opportunity to express the concerns of the Public Land Users' Society, called P.L.U.S., about what we feel is the controversial Senate bill 2165, Washington Parks Wilderness Bill.

Over the past 29 years I have personally enjoyed Washington's National Parks, camped in the Olympic, summited on Mount Rainier as well as Mount Challenge in the North Cascades National Park. I have snowmobiled across the state and have hunted since I was a teenager in Montana. I am currently president of the Washington State Snowmobile Association. In April I mailed each member of the subcommittee a letter expressing my opposition.

Just a year ago, P.L.U.S. formed as a coalition of recreation, timber and other users groups who have united to promote an environmentally sound multiple use management of publicly administered lands. Some of the 34 member groups include the Washington State Sports Council, the Northwest Independent Forest Management Manufacturers, the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association, the National Campers and Hikers Association, as well as the Western Mining Council.

Our combined membership is over 196,000 people in Washington state and rapidly growing. This silent majority is becoming a cohesive response group willing to work with and listen to the Congress, the Department of Interior and the United States Forest Service.

If you will notice in my written testimony I have enclosed statements from the Board of County Commissioners in Okanogan, the letter was directed to you, Senator Evans, concerning their concerns about any expansion. Changing the boundaries would be acceptable but no expansion.

Also from the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, that is to Doug McWilliams, supervisor of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie considering the resolutions that they passed saying no more Wilderness as well as the National Association of Counties, the National

Rifle Association resolution and the American Farm Bureau Resolution of 1987.

We believe that enough land is now being preserved in our state. Our state and federal parks and currently existing wilderness areas cover more than 5.4 million acres of land. Therefore there is no need for this controversial Senate bill 2165.

Our national parks are not at risk. Each of them have watchdog groups, I think we have heard from some of them this morning. The parks were well legislated and have been well managed. We do support any minor boundary changes to facilitate administrative needs. However, P.L.U.S. adamantly opposed any expansion of the National Parks or the management directives, especially in back room meetings. For while the needless creation of Wilderness in National Park leaves a sour taste in our mouths, it confiscates multiple use Forest Service lands by the Park Service that is close to sacrilege. I would like to continue in a more positive vein. I urge you to consider the following.

To encourage tourism, since it ranks high as an economic resource, to help disperse recreationists by providing multiple use expansion, to make available more vehicle accessible campgrounds and trails for families with children, to consider our ageing population and the handicapped, noting that recently the Forest Service has disallowed motorized wheel chairs in the wilderness areas because of the motorized part of that.

Continuing, to officially maintain and build new trails for the use of chain saws to allow wise hydroelectric development of our water resources to meet our needs, to continue fish management by stocking lakes in the National Parks, to assure helicopter service, sanitary facilities and mountain rescues on the major peaks in these Parks, to allow hiking and large parties, 12 is not a limit in a wilderness area, to continue access to valid mining claims, to expand ski areas especially thinking of the Hurricane Ridge area to allow for the building of warming huts, to provide corridors for over the snow vehicles realizing the when the snow melts all trace is gone.

We appreciate all Senator Evans' years of outstanding service, and plus we would like to suggest that you consider renaming the current wilderness in his honor.

In closing we would like to reiterate the importance of allowing all people regardless of physical ability access to our nation's crown jewels, so I urge you to hold field hearings. This controversial Senate Bill 2165 asking for Wilderness designation is at best unnecessary and at worst elitist and discriminatory.

Thank you for your attention. I will be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Lloyd follows:]

P.L.U.S.

Public Land Users' Society
P.O. Box 11346 • Tacoma, WA 98411

"Promoting Multiple Use of Publicly Administered Lands"

Statement of

Public Land Users' Society

Regarding Senate Bill 2165

"Washington Park Wilderness Bill of 1988"

Presented on June 28, 1988, by Kay Lloyd

To the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to express the concerns of the Public Land Users' Society about S.B. 2165, the controversial "Washington Park Wilderness Bill of 1988." It is a great honor to be here in the "other" Washington.

The Public Land Users' Society, or P.L.U.S., is a coalition of recreation, timber and other user groups who have united to promote environmentally sound management and multiple use of publicly administered lands. Our goals are: to develop a common ground in which land users can work together and share the resource; to remove unnecessary restrictions and regulations on

public lands; to limit the acreage designated as Wilderness to that area presently classified by Acts of Congress; to encourage the development of access into publicly administered lands; and to work for management plans which maximize practical combinations of uses on the same land in order to increase visitor use capacity.

P.L.U.S. has formally existed for more than a year, but has been in the hearts and minds of its members for a very long time. Some of the 34 member groups include the Washington State Sports Council, the Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers, the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association, the National Campers and Hikers Association, and the Western Mining Council. I, myself, am president of the Washington State Snowmobile Association, as well as a director on the board of the Blue Ribbon Coalition. The combined membership of the groups currently involved with P.L.U.S. equals more than 196,000 people.

Almost all members of P.L.U.S. support some amount of Wilderness on federal lands. But we are conservationists, not preservationists, and as such believe strongly in wise management, use and stewardship of our natural resources. We believe that enough land is being preserved now in our state, as Washington's state and federal parks and currently-existing Wilderness areas cover more than 5,400,000 acres of lands.

The natural beauty of our area is one of the reasons that many of us have chosen Washington as our home. It is also a primary reason for tourism becoming such an important part of our economic base. Thus, the natural splendor of these three parks should be the main attraction and must be preserved in their largely primitive condition. But access and the future possibility of expanded access to these areas must also be preserved in order for both residents and visitors to enjoy these lands.

For as our population --including those economically valuable tourists -- ages, it is more difficult for them to make active use of our natural heritage. The roadlessness of Wilderness may preclude them from experiencing our state's bounty. Furthermore, the Forest Service recently found that wheelchairs are no longer compatible with Wilderness values. You see, they are mechanical in nature and Wilderness designation disallows mechanical devices. Are pacemakers next?

And as Senator Evans will concede, our state's National Parks are not at risk of being over-developed. A case in point: Two years ago, the Park Service attempted to remove some 80 hazard trees which were affecting traffic flow and visitor safety in the Mt. Rainier National Park. A park "watchdog" group so adamantly opposed the project that it was halted for some time and eventually the Park was allowed to cut only 12 of the trees. The

other trees are still standing -- or partially standing.

So, the Park is protected. But it is also accessible to humans (even humans in wheelchairs) at a reasonably comfortable level. Today, climbers of the highest peak in Washington, Mt. Rainier, can enjoy hiking in large parties (12 is the limit in Wilderness) and can be assured that helicopter-serviced, sanitary facilities will be available when they arrive at Camp Muir. Of course, mountain rescue (via helicopter) is also deeply appreciated -- even in non-life-threatening situations. These services are all at risk if this bill is enacted.

But Camp Muir is excluded from Wilderness designation, you say, therefore, it will still be serviced. However, no place does the bill allow specifically for either helicopters in the air space en route to Camp Muir or large climbing parties. Staff has assured us, however, that the Park Service takes a much more liberal approach to Wilderness management than does the Forest Service. They assert that the Park Service would allow maintenance of its territory with the best available management tools (including chainsaws for trail construction), that helicopter rescues and toilet maintenance would continue, that access to valid mining claims would still be allowed, that expansion of campgrounds could occur, and that a host of activities not allowed in Forest Service Wilderness will continue.

But it is exactly this ability of agencies to "interpret" the Wilderness Act which causes us the most concern. The 1964 Wilderness Act defines Wilderness as an area untrammeled by man. The Forest Service has taken this phrase and developed the policy of nondegradation. Under Title 2322.03, Wilderness Planning Policy (Region 6), the Forest Service states: "It is the intent of this nondegradation policy to assure that appropriate diversity and Wilderness character are maintained. Furthermore, the wildest areas of the Wilderness must not be changed to a lesser standard of naturalness to disperse and accommodate use." In other words, no more trails can be built or maintained at a higher level than when they became Wilderness under the Washington Wilderness Act of 1984.

This management decision is in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Washington Wilderness Act was negotiated. Members of the Washington delegation assured the public that additional trails would be constructed within Wilderness and that loop trails would be used wherever possible to lessen the opportunities for human contact.

If our lawmaker's intentions were so obviously misinterpreted by the Forest Service, the Park Service may very likely do the same unless the bill specifically addresses exclusions. For if the park "watchdogs" are against even the slightest modification of

the natural environment, it is highly unlikely that they and others will allow our parks to become the over-developed metropolis' that those supporting this bill claim they may.

For the many reasons stated above, we do not support this controversial bill. In fact, intense division of opinion over this bill by many local citizens is the reason that we feel it is mandatory that field hearings be held. The Wilderness Act of 1964 addresses and supports the very simple request that local citizens be heard on Wilderness issues -- and on their own turf.

In addition, P.L.U.S. is most adamantly opposed to the expansion of any of the three national parks or the change in status of the National Recreation Area. Rumors and news stories abound about the preservationists incorporating some of their expansionist goals into this bill. Neither "ecosystem consolidation" in the drainages of the North Cascade National Park nor overzealous compensatory demands for a two acre "trespass" onto the Mt. Rainier National Park will be tolerated. For while the needless creation of Wilderness in National Parks leaves a sour taste in our mouths, the confiscation of multiple use Forest Service lands by the Park Service is close to sacrilege.

And our National Forests seem to be under siege this year. Before Congress and local governments are four proposals which,

if enacted, would seriously diminish our National Forest lands. Plum Creek Timber Company wants to exchange 28,000 acres of its "sensitive" lands (read unloggable due to pressure by preservationists) for non-sensitive Forest Service lands. Congressman John Miller has introduced legislation which would make the Pratt River a Wild River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act -- even after a carefully compromised management plan for the Alpine Lake Wilderness and surrounding area had been agreed upon by the very groups now urging the Congressman to introduce this legislation. The Cedar River watershed (controlled partially by the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest) is under attack by groups opposed to its historic role as provider of both clean, unfiltered water and timber resources. The Quinault Indians are lobbying a long fought and often lost battle to be awarded 10,000 acres of the Olympic National Forest. And obviously, any park expansion would contribute to this recent glut of land withdrawals.

On a positive note, PLUS does support one concept contained in the bill: the recommended boundary adjustments on all three Parks. These seem to be reasonable and necessary for efficient agency management. Please do not confuse the boundary adjustments contained within this bill (which we support) with the move to expand the parks (which we adamantly oppose). Furthermore, we are aware of similar bills in which many

"backroom" boundary adjustments were made without the presence of either local citizens or groups opposing the bill. We implore you to involve interested parties in all negotiations.

As an aside, we feel that although Senator Evans may be worthy of a monument to his outstanding service to the citizens of Washington, a blanket Wilderness designation throughout most of Washington's National Parks is not the way to honor him. We would support renaming an existing Wilderness.

In closing, I would like to reiterate the importance of allowing all people, regardless of physical ability, access to our nation's "crown jewels." With an infinite number of safeguards built into the Park Service which dramatically reduce the possibilities of even the most unintrusive of developments, P.L.U.S. is convinced that our National Parks are safe. The Wilderness designation is at best unnecessary and, at worst, elitist and discriminatory.

Thank you for your attention. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Kay Lloyd
13208-136th NE.
Kirkland, WA 98034

GROUPS CURRENTLY REPRESENTED IN P.L.U.S.

Bedrock Prospectors
Blue Ribbon Coalition
Boeing Employees Prospectors
Eastern Washington Dirt Riders Association
Friends of Lake Crescent
Gifford Pinchot Alliance
King County Outdoor Sports Council
Mazama Neighbors
Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie Timber Operators
National Association to Keep & Bear Arms
National Campers & Hikers Association
National Inholders, Inc.
National Rifle Association (Hunter Committee)
North Central Cascades Miners Association
Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers
Northwest Motorcycle Association
Northwest Prospectors
Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association
Polar Bear Snowmobile Club
Public Land Users' Coalition
Stehekin Heritage
Sultan Canyon Mining Group
United Four Wheel Drive Association
Washington ATV Association
Washington State Big Game Council
Washington Cattlemen's Association
Washington Mineral Council
Washington Prospectors Association
Washington State Muzzleloaders
Washington State Rifle & Pistol Association
Washington State Snowmobile Association
Washington State Sports Council
Washington State Trappers Association
Western Mining Council
Wild & Scenic Rivers Coalition
Yakima Prospectors Association

. . . representing over 196,000 in Washington State and expanding

P.L.U.S. (Public Land Users' Society)
P.O. Box 11346
Tacoma, Washington 98411

P. L. U. S.

Public Land Users' Society

We believe in sharing the forests and promoting environmentally sound multiple use of publicly administered lands.

P.L.U.S. . . .

is a coalition of diverse groups which believe in public access to public lands and which have united to promote MULTIPLE USE of publicly administered lands.

P.L.U.S. GOALS

- To develop a common ground in which land users can work together and share the resource.
- To remove unnecessary restrictions and regulations on public lands.
- To limit the acreage designated as Wilderness to that area presently classified by Acts of Congress.
- To encourage the development of access into publicly administered lands.
- To work for management plans which maximize practical combinations of uses on the same land in order to increase visitor use capacity.
- To increase the knowledge of the public concerning the impact of land use restrictions.

P.L.U.S. CODE OF ETHICS

"I agree to use public lands wisely and
to respect the rights of others to do the same."

P.L.U.S. INFORMATION

P.L.U.S. holds dinner meetings on the second Tuesday of each month, with additional meetings scheduled as necessary.

Generally covered are issues, legislation and events of concern or interest to participants. Speakers and presentations on subjects important to P.L.US. members are also scheduled.

It is not necessary to be a member of any group in order to participate in P.L.U.S. Interest in and commitment to the P.L.U.S. goals are all that is needed.

PLEASE JOIN US!

For more information: **(206) 564-0452**

P.L.U.S. (Public Land Users' Society)
P.O. Box 11346 Tacoma, Washington 98411

District 1 ARLIE CLINKENBEARD
District 2 ARCHIE EIFFERT
District 3 MELVIN E. KUHLMANN

Phone 422-3521

?

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON 98840

RECEIVED
FEB - 9 1988

February 2, 1988

The Honorable Dan Evans
702 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Evans:

We have received a photocopy of the December 1, 1987, correspondence from the North Cascades Conservation Council (NCCC) to Jim Torrance, Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region 6, U.S. Forest Service. By this means, we, the Okanogan County Board of Commissioners and the Okanogan County Snowmobile Advisory Board, became aware of a proposal to enlarge the North Cascades National Park.

While our concerns parallel those of other outdoor recreationists for preserving and protecting the beauty of the North Cascades National Park, we are also very concerned about the loss of valuable recreation grounds.

As a winter recreation area, north Okanogan County has earned the reputation as a quality snowmobile wonderland. Because of the wide expanse of trail systems in the State's most prominent snow belt, snowmobilers congregate for family outings to enjoy this area's wilderness settings.

Although we support this effort of the North Cascade Conservation Council and fully agree with expanding the boundaries to preserve the scenic beauty of the North Cascades National Parks, we are concerned that this expansion will incorporate some valuable established snowmobile trail systems into a zone forbidden to snowmobiles.

Please consider omitting the following areas from the North Cascades Conservation Council proposal:

1. The Hart's Pass Road and vicinity.

   This area provides some of the most unique late season snowmobiling in the State and is vital to our program. Including this area in the proposal would deprive recreationists of an area that has been used by them for several years.

2 North Cascades Scenic Highway 20, which is always closed to

automobile traffic in the winter, is a popular route for snowmobiles between Newhalem and Mazama. The Mazama area provides fuel and lodging for those who travel over Washington Pass by snowmobile, and provides a connection with the trail systems in the upper Methow Valley.

We are sure that a restriction on snowmobile travel in this area would be opposed by the community of winter recreationists.

3. The Methow River Drainage Basin has long been regarded as snowmobiling at its best. We speak for the entire community of snowmobile trail users when we request consideration for the omission of this area from the proposal.

Please feel free to contact me for further information.

Sincerely,

Arlie Clinkenbeard

Arlie Clinkenbeard, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners

Clyde Ewell

Clyde Ewell, Chairman
Snowmobile Advisory Committee

cc: North Cascades Conservation Council President Fluharty
Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest Supervisor MacWilliams
Okanogan National Forest Supervisor McLaughlin
North Cascades National Park Superintendent Reynolds
National Park Service Regional Director Odegaard

WASHINGTON STATE

Sportsmen's Council

COORDINATED CONSERVATION—AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

February 5, 1988

Mr. Doug Mac Williams, Supervisor
Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest
1022 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

RE: North Cascades Park Complex Boundary Changes
North Cascades Park Complex Additions

Dear Mr. Mac Williams

The Washington State Sportsman's Council objects to the proposed boundary changes as put forth by the North Cascades Conservation Council. Changing the boundaries to include all of the Lake Chelan, and most of the Ross Lake National Recreation Areas would have a very definite effect on hunting - one of the specific purposes listed in the enabling legislation.

Expanding the Park boundaries by adding thousands of acres of land from the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie and Okanogan National Forests is not necessary. Adequate protection can and will be provided for the scenic highway portion from Rainy Pass to the Methow valley. Park status would not only eliminate hunting in this area but would also seriously hamper Wildlife and Habitat Management. Concerns about the Cascade River Drainage can be addressed through the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan that is now in the process of public review.

The Sportsman's Council protests the method of the North Cascades Conservation Council's "quiet campaign" approach to expand the Park Complex. Please do not be a party to this type of skulduggery. The areas involved are Public Lands to be shared by ALL citizens, not just narrow-interest groups.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hunter

Barbara Hunter, Chairman
Forest Conservation Committee

Encl: Resolution 1287-3
cc: U. S. Senators Evans and Adams
Representative Al Swift
J. Reynolds, Sup. North Cascades National Park
K. McLaughlin, Sup. Okanogan National Forest

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION 1287-E1

WHEREAS: many Proposed Land and Resource Management Plans have been issued and are in various stages of completion, and

WHEREAS: these Plans will govern the use of public lands in National Parks, National Forests, as well as Washington State public lands, and

WHEREAS: the manner in which habitat for fish and wildlife is managed is to obtain our objectives, and

WHEREAS: the Council can and should participate in this process but lacks the written policies needed to establish a unified direction.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Washington State Sportsman's Council assembled in convention at Seattle, Washington, December 13, 1987 supports the following concepts for Land and Resource management of public lands.

1) Timber harvest allowable sale quantities at or below the long-term sustained yield capacity for the resource,
2) Timber harvest schedules on a nondeclining even flow basis,
3) Departures from LTSY only on salvage sales,
4) Old-growth stands be maintained and managed for harvest balanced with their value as gene pools and dependent wildlife species habitat,
5) Areas suitable for deer, elk, or other wildlife winter range be developed at or near maximum carrying capacity,
6) Seasonal road restrictions to protect wildlife on winter and spring ranges,
7) Conflicts between user groups be resolved in favor of fish and wildlife resources,
8) Roadless areas released by the 1984 Washington State Wilderness Act for multiple use purposes be utilized for these purposes,
9) Separate management plans developed with special-interest user groups be subjected to public review,
10) Consumptive users as well as non-consumptive users must be included on any review panel established by forest supervisors to arbitrate conflicts between user groups.

RESOLUTION 1287-3

Ross Lake National Recreation Area

WHEREAS: the Ross Lake National Recreation Areas (RLNRA) was established by public law 90-544 (Title II, Sec. 2011) on October 2, 1968, and

WHEREAS: Public Law 90-544 [Title II, Sec. 402 (d)] states, "The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the Recreation Areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and the State of Washington, and

WHEREAS: the General Management Plan (GMP) for the North Cascades National Park (NCNP) as proposed by the NCNP recommends the Ruby Mountain area, along with the lower Thunder Creek drainage, Big Beaver Valley, and the area south of the Skagit River between Thunder Arm and Copper Creek "may more appropriately be included in the North Cascades National Park" by changing boundaries, and

WHEREAS: these boundary changes would exclude hunting as a recreational activity, and

WHEREAS: the GMP has identified these areas pluss areas north of the Skagit River and lands down to 125 feet above Ross Lake as suitable for wilderness or potential wilderness, and

WHEREAS: wilderness classification would greatly restrict access on 73% of the RLNRA by closing existing roads and prohibiting mechanical equipment.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; that the Washington State Sportsman's Council assembled in convention at Seattle, Washington this 13th day of December, 1987 opposes any boundary changes for the Ross Lake National Recreation Area that would exclude hunting as a recreational activity, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that the Washington State Sportsman's Council opposes wilderness designations for lands within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area that would restrict access for recreation as well as fire and flood control, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that the Washington State Sportsman's Council actively solicit the aid and assistance of the National Wildlife Federation in opposing any boundary change or wilderness designation as it applies to the Ross Lake National Recreation area, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED; that copies of this resolution be sent to John J. Reynolds, Superintendent, North Cascades National Park, the Washington State Wildlife Commission, and Director of the Washington Department of Wildlife, Senators Brock Adams and Dan Evans, and Rep. Al Swift.

RESOLUTION 1287.4

North Cascades National Park

WHEREAS: Public Law 90-544 (October 2, 1968) established the North Cascades National Park (NCNP) transferring lands from U. S. Forest Service Management, and

WHEREAS: the Washington State Sportsman's Council adopted Resolution 1285-2 strongly supporting efforts by the Department of Wildlife to increase high lake fish stocking and to share equally with the NCNP in fisheries management, and

WHEREAS: the proposed General Management Plan for the NCNP states, "There are more than 240 natural lakes in the Park, and Recreation Areas all of which were naturally barren of fish.", and

WHEREAS: early in 1986 Park Service Director William Mott reaffirmed the Park policy of not stocking barren lakes, and

WHEREAS: the Washington Department of Wildlife has historically stocked fish in about 75 of these lakes under an agreement that predates the creation of the Park, and

WHEREAS: the NCNP has declared that 94% of the North Cascades Complex is suitable or potentially suitable for wilderness which would exclude helicopter or other mechanical means for fish stocking, fire or flood control.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: that the Washington State Sportsman's Council assembled in convention at Seattle, WA this 13th day of December 1987, reaffirms Resolution 1285-2, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that wilderness classification should only be used for those areas where irreversible or irrepairable damage would occur, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Washington State Sportsman's Council actively solicit the aid and assistance of the National Wildlife Federation in opposing any boundary change or wilderness designation as it applies to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: that copies of this resolution be sent to John J. Reynolds, Superintendent, NCNP, the Washington Wildlife Commission, the Director of the Washington Department of Wildlife, Senators Brock Adams and Dan Evans and Rep. Al Swift, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior, William Horn.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, 729 million acres or 92 percent of the public lands in the United States are located in 12 western states; and

WHEREAS, the majority of citizens and their locally elected officials, when polled, believe that enough wilderness has already been designated and oppose any significant additions; and

WHEREAS, multiple use and sustained yield philosophies more correctly represent the interest of the citizens in or near the areas impacted by public lands, both sociologically and economically; and

WHEREAS, current proposals before Congress are attempting to greatly expand wilderness designations without proper consideration for local input from county elected officials; and

WHEREAS, county elected officials representing the concerns of their constituents are keenly aware of the rich heritage, the natural beauty, the natural resources, and the water quality of their local environment;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Association of Counties supports the requirement of Congressional communication with and involvement of local county elected officials on all wilderness issues before any final decision on additional wilderness is determined.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, lawful hunting has been significantly curtailed by certain unreasonable regulations adopted as a result of the expansion of the National Wilderness System and National Park System; and

WHEREAS, these arbitrary and capricious regulations in fact do not promote the interests of wildlife conservation or the responsible public enjoyment of wilderness lands, contrary to the intent of Congress; and

WHEREAS, The National Rifle Association of America in fulfillment of its purposes to promote hunting and the conservation and wise use of our renewable wildlife resources has become increasingly concerned with this abridgement of the rights of law abiding citizens; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that The National Rifle Association of America opposes any further expansion of the National Wilderness System and National Park System implementing regulations which do not adequately recognize and preserve existing hunting access and wildlife management opportunities; and be it further

RESOLVED, that The National Rifle Association of America supports the restoration of hunting access and sound wildlife management practices in such areas where they have been improperly curtailed.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU RESOLUTION - 1987

Wilderness Areas:

Experience has shown that the "no management" concept applied to certain areas under the Wilderness Act of 1964 has resulted in the serious degradation of the resource. A preponderance of evidence has demonstrated that the removal of all man-made facilities has resulted in sanitation and health problems that threaten the values the Act was designed to preserve. Established wilderness criteria further threaten such areas by prohibiting the employment of power tools and vehicles in watershed management, trail maintenance, soil treatment, noxious weed control, waste management and fire protection. (Continued).

2 ELKO DAILY FREE PRESS, Elko, Nevada Monday, May 11, 1987

Editorials...

NRA opposes 'wilderness' impediments to public access

Realization that "wilderness" designation is a public blunder seems to be spreading to a broader segment of American citizens.

Evidence of this growing awareness came earlier this month with the announcement that members of the National Rifle Association adopted, during a convention in Reno, a resolution voicing flat opposition to the creation of more "wilderness" impediments to public access.

Many sportsmen's organizations, such as the NRA, have been reticent about expressing opposition to the "wilderness" scheme because much of the propaganda circulated on behalf of "wilderness" lock-outs creates an illusion that is appealing to those who enjoy "the great outdoors." This propaganda gulls the outdoorsman into believing he won't be able to enjoy a true "wilderness experience" unless it occurs under strict federal supervision, regulation, restriction and designation.

But more and more outdoorsmen are finding out the gift from the federal bureaucracy is not the rapture of solitude so much as the tyranny of locked gates, blocked roads, mandatory access permits (subject to quotas, reservations and other ways of imposing total regulation) and — in more and more instances — requirements that entry into formerly public domain will be tolerated only for paying customers of commercial guides who hold coveted licenses issued by the bureaucrats.

In practice, "wilderness areas" have become new domains for overbearing wielders of harsh federal powers, who devote their energies toward the general public out of what have become sanctuaries for elite special interest groups — those skilled in the political technique of qualifying for special privileges under a bureaucratic regime of total, tight control.

This leads to a situation under which the bureaucrats rule over their "wilderness" domains with a vengence. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management recently announced a Portland resident, John H. Garren, 39, had been sentenced to six months in jail (suspended if he should remain appropriately submissive during five years of probation) and ordered to pay a fine of $5,000. Garren was convicted of having the audacity of "illegally floating the Wild Section of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River without a permit," the BLM disclosed.

That's real iron-fisted justice. It illustrates the enthusiasm the bureaucrats feel when it comes to keeping the rabble out of sanctuaries they have reserved for their friends in the Sierra Club and in the professional packer-and- guide fraternity.

Part of this vindictive harshness in enforcing the strict regulations applied to "wilderness areas" comes from the frustration of attempting to impose restrictions that are so ludicrous, compounded by the frustration of attempting to fool all of the people all of the time (a folly Abraham Lincoln warned us about).

The strong stand taken by the NRA against the "wilderness" error comes as an indication some of the people who have been fooled in the past are tired of being played for fools.

They have discovered, according to the NRA resolution, that "...lawful hunting has been significantly curtailed by certain unreasonable regulations adopted as a result of the expansion of the National Wilderness System and National Park System, and... these arbitrary and capricious regulations in fact do not promote the interests of wildlife conservation or the responsible public enjoyment of wilderness lands, contrary to the intent of Congress..."

The NRA statement went on to explain the association seeks "to promote hunting and the conservation and wise use of our renewable wildlife resources" and declared the organization "has become increasingly concerned with this abridgment of the rights of law abiding citizens."

These observations led to the NRA resolution: "That the National Rifle Association of America opposes any further expansion of the National Wilderness System and National Park System and implementing regulations which do not adequately recognize and preserve existing hunting access and wildlife managment opportunities; and be it further resolved that the [NRA] supports the restoration of hunting access and sound wildlife management practices in such areas where they have been improperly curtailed."

Grant Gerber of Elko, president of an organization called Nevadans for a Practical Wilderness Policy, was among a group of westerners who helped persuade NRA members to voice their opposition to expansion of a flawed "wilderness" empire. We compliment Gerber and members of his group for their role in helping sportsmen recognize some of the many flaws in the federal "wilderness" blunder.

We wish there were some way outdoor recreationists and others who enjoy Nevada's outdoor opportunities could bring Sierra Harry Reid (recent author of yet another political attempt to deny general public access to more than half a million acres of public land in Nevada) to his senses on the "wilderness" issue. Reid, now a United States Senator, still seems to think we shouldn't be allowed to partake of the wilderness experience in Nevada except under tight, harsh and misguided federal supervision.—M

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much.
Anthony Hoare.

STATEMENT OF J. ANTHONY HOARE, FRIENDS OF LAKE CRESCENT

Mr. HOARE. Thank you, Senator Evans. I am pleased to be here and very thankful for the opportunity to present this testimony today.

I live in Seattle, Washington. My law practice is in Seattle, Washington, I am here, however on behalf of the Friends of Lake Crescent, which is a Washington non-profit corporation. Its members are primarily private land owners of Lake Crescent or in its vicinity.

Lake Crescent, as I am sure you are aware, is situated on the Olympic Peninsula and entirely within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park. I am a life long resident of the Pacific Northwest and I also own a small parcel of property on Lake Crescent and was born and raised in Port Angeles, Washington, the gateway to the Olympic National Park.

I have enjoyed the North Cascades and Mount Rainier National Parks and my comments are based mainly on my personal experience and exposure to Olympic National Park. We are very proud of the Olympic Mount Rainier Park. We support its wide use and the protection of its natural resources.

We see value in protecting the wilderness, just as is now being done. This is being done however by the National Park Service through good management. We do not believe it is necessary to lock up 95 percent of the Park as this bill proposes. Thoughtful management, coupled with continued public education should ensure the preservation of our parks for the enjoyment of all, for the enjoyment of many and not just a few.

It is not possible to imagine the vastness of the rugged wilderness area without being there. You have to experience it personally. The Olympic National Park encompasses over 1,400 square miles. Even the most vigorous person can not enjoy that entire area in the usual time, limited time that is available.

The vast majority of visitors to Olympic National Park are only able to enjoy its beauty by viewing it from a distance, as the very few roads on its perimeter, while providing wonderful view exposure to its wilderness do not give access to its interior.

The Hurricane Ridge Road is a prime example of appropriate and sensitive use of Park lands. This is a relatively short road that intrudes only slightly within Park boundaries and allows the visitor a mere but spectacular glimpse of the Olympics. This road, while beautifully constructed and well maintained is not presently adequate to meet visitor demand.

Wilderness designation will preclude improvements to or expansion of that road or further development of such roads in other areas, thereby denying the vast majority of our population the wilderness experience.

Senate Bill 2165 will increase designated wilderness area in Washington State by more than 50 percent. Already, 2 million, 588 thousand acres over 4,034 square miles of Washington State are

designated as Wilderness Area. This is about the area combined states of Rhode Island and Delaware. This bill will add an additional 2,692 square miles to the designated Wilderness system.

This is a grand total of over 736 square miles of Washington land that would be dedicated exclusively to Wilderness Area. This is more than 10 percent of the total land area of the State of Washington. This is an area larger than the State of Hawaii and the State of Connecticut. The only area of Olympic National Park not dedicated to Wilderness Area will be approximately 5 percent, and that 5 percent will be the area most heavily used and counted on to fulfill the demands of a growing populous.

Opportunities to enjoy Olympic National Park, which was dedicated in 1938 as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people will be denied to the elderly and the handicapped and the very young and virtually all but the very hardy who have the time and skills to access the park by foot or on horseback. The opportunity to provide well designed, well managed and sensitive improvements allowing the Park to be used for the purpose for which it was created will be lost forever.

Designation of 95 percent of Olympic National Park as wilderness will have an adverse effect on the economy of the entire Olympic Peninsula. Tourism is a major industry because of the beauty of the peninsula. The vast majority of the Park is locked up tight, precluding the opportunity to sensitively expand roads, provide campsites, day use facilities and access to view areas and allow for expansion of the only ski area on the Olympic Peninsula. Tourism will not only not grow, it will dwindle.

Wilderness designation was proposed many years ago for Olympic National Park. Hearings were held in that area 15 years ago. There was substantial opposition then. There were standing room crowds and after due consideration of the opposition expressed by the people most affected, the proposal died. There are no hearings scheduled for the area at this time. There are many citizens, many more who are not able to be here today. I am only one among many who have traveled from the State of Washington to be here who is in opposition to its passage.

It is respectfully requested that this bill not be considered without first providing the opportunity to the residents of the State of Washington to testify in a field hearing concerning this. Congress did mandate in the Wilderness Bill of 1964 that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior shall after giving appropriate notice conduct a hearing in the vicinity of the land proposed for Wilderness designation. This mandate is set forth in Title 16, section 1132(d) of the United States code and remains the law today.

There is no rush. The National Park Service is maintaining this property now as Wilderness area and has every intention of continuing to do so.

There is no need to pass this bill at this time with the present administrative policy of the National Park Service. They are doing an excellent job of preserving that resource. We sincerely request that we be given with the citizens of the State of Washington the opportunity to have greater participation through field hearings. We believe that the Olympic National Park should be a people's park, not just a park for small select groups of physically active

visitors with good planning, more access, sensitive improvements, the resource protection all would be possible.

I would like to digress for just one moment and make a couple of responses if I may to previous testimony.

Senator Adams and Representative Chandler indicated that they wanted to assure us that continued use of the Park would be available. I am sure that that is the intention but I wonder how that can be accomplished. They also testified that there is overuse of the Park. If we have overuse of the Park, how can we ensure increased use of the Park. I think we have a direct conflict here by calling this Wilderness, promising greater use and yet at the same time recognizing that because of intense use the Park is in danger.

We are going to be limited to 5 percent of the Park to provide virtually all of the use. The Department of Interior I think we witnessed history in the making today. I do not know before that any significant agency has come before a Senate hearing and suggested that they limit their own power, that they relinquish power and control by having this declared Wilderness.

Presently, the Park Service, Department of Interior come to Congress, make recommendations and make a request for an appropriation to provide an improvement. For the Wilderness designation they will not be able to do so. There will instead be a two step process. It is going to take citizen participation as well as the Department of Interior and the National Park Service to identify a specific need.

The first step will be to come before Congress to request that that need be filled as a Wilderness Area and a Wilderness Area or that the designation with regard to a particular area be removed. The next step of course will then be a request before Congress for an appropriation to meet that need.

This will hamstring the Department of Interior and be virtually the death of any kind of significant improvement to meet future demands.

The other interested groups recommended studies. I too recommend a study. I recommend a study in cooperation with the studies proposed by the other interested groups that would identify existing needs within the Parks for which Wilderness Area is proposed. That the area that can meet those needs be identified, and that the cost of developing those areas to provide those needs be provided also.

I think that we should delay any action on this bill until those studies are completed. I make specific reference with regard to identification of needs to the ski area at Hurricane Ridge. You have probably skied there, I have. It certainly does not compare with the finer ski areas of Stevens Pass or Crystal Mountain, but it is the only ski area that the Olympic Peninsula has.

It has been suggested that public needs can be fulfilled outside of Park boundaries, but that is not possible with regard to ski areas. The potential ski areas already within the Olympic National Park.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here today. I am very happy to answer any questions that you might have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hoare follows:]

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD WITH REGARD TO

SENATE BILL 2165 "WASHINGTON PARKS WILDERNESS BILL OF 1988"

TO: SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS (Delivered June 27, 1988 - Committee Hearing June 28, 1988)

PRESENTED BY: J. ANTHONY HOARE on behalf of FRIENDS OF LAKE CRESCENT

Scope of Proposed Wilderness Designation

Senate Bill 2165, if enacted, would add substantial acreage in the State of Washington to the National Wilderness system. This land is situated within the boundaries of Washington's three national parks: 216,855 acres of Rainier National Park; 634,614 acres of North Cascades National Park; and 871,730 acres of Olympic National Park--a total of 1,723,199 acres. That is 2,692 square miles, an area of land only slightly smaller than the total combined areas of the states of Rhode Island and Delaware.

Presently 2,588,082 acres of land in the State of Washington are in the Wilderness system. The addition proposed by SB 2165 would increase that acreage by more than fifty percent resulting in a total of 6,736 square miles of Wilderness in the State of Washington. This constitutes an area greater than each of the states of Hawaii, Connecticut, Rhode Island or Delaware. One out of every 9.9 acres in the State of Washington will be placed under National Wilderness System management if this bill is passed.

Use of Proposed Wilderness Areas

As stated above, lands to be dedicated to the National Wilderness System pursuant to SB 2165 all lie within the boundaries of national parks. At present land within national parks is managed much the same as Wilderness properties and is, therefore protected by current administrative policies in addition to Congressional mandates (i.e. all logging is banned on national park land) and budgetary constraints.

Passage of SB 2165 would mean that 95 percent of Olympic National Park would be designated as Wilderness. This would not mean that these areas would be significantly better protected or managed. What it would mean, however, is that the vast majority of the population would be excluded from using it. Wilderness designation severely limits the modes of transportation allowed in these areas and the types of facilities that can be constructed or maintained. Thus the elderly, the handicapped, families with small children and, in fact, virtually all but the very hardy would be denied exposure to the views, natural phenomena, natural beauty and natural wonders--contrary to the very reason for which the National Parks were created. The act creating Olympic National Park in 1938 states that its lands were to be "dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people..." (emphasis added). If SB 2165 is passed, the only "people" able to benefit from and enjoy this park will be a small, special interest group with the ability and willingness to enter these areas by foot or on horseback.

An excellent example of current appropriate use of National Park land, addition to or expansion of which would be precluded under a Wilderness designation, is the Hurricane Ridge Road extending from Port Angeles, Washington, only slightly into the northern edge of Olympic National Park. That road is used year-round and provides a spectacular high-elevation view of the splendor of the Olympic Mountains to the south, the Cascade Range to the east, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Vancouver Island to the north. But for that road thousands of those who travel it each year would never have the pleasure or experience of "peeking" into the Olympics. That road, together with the few other roads which intrude only very slightly within the Park, are presently not sufficient to adequately serve the increasing number of visitors who wish to enjoy the natural beauty at their doorstep, but who are simply not prepared or are in some way not able to gain access to the interior of the Park.

With proper management and planning, future improvements could sensitively be made within Park boundaries, but near their perimeter, to provide presently needed campsites, day-use facilities, roads, etc. which would relieve the heavy burden on the limited facilities already available and to provide better access to trailheads and views.

Sensitive improvements, while expanding access to and use and enjoyment of the Park, at most will remain in its fringes without touching or impacting the interior which both practically and historically has been and will remain accessible only by

those able to enjoy and endure primitive modes of transportation. It is a simple fact that much of the lands encompassed by the national parks in Washington State are Wilderness areas in the true sense of the word: they simple do not lend themselves to development due to the roughness of the terrain. Nature itself has "set aside" vast areas of Wilderness which will remain with proper management and in spite of minor but sensitive intrusions. Those areas on the fringes of these inaccessible areas should remain open. If expansion of current facilities is not allowed, harm will be caused by overburdening and overuse of existing facilities or denial of use.

Impact on Economy

Dedicating ninety-five percent of Olympic National Park to Wilderness will have an adverse impact on the economy of the Olympic Peninsula. Although the National Park has recently expanded existing tourist facilities, it also has, through a long series of acquisitions, substantially reduced the total number of separate campsites and accommodations available to Park visitors. It has been suggested that tourist accommodations and facilities can be provided outside of the boundaries of the Park. While this theoretically is correct, it must be recognized that if Park facilities are overcrowded, if roads such as the Hurricane Ridge Road are overburdened, if the single existing skiing area on the Olympic Peninsula is not able to sensitively expand, if trail heads are farther from the interior Park destinations, if

campsites are eliminated or not provided or increased, the result will be not only a lack of growth of tourism on the Olympic Peninsula but it will dwindle. Wilderness designation most assuredly will have a significant adverse impact on the economy of the Olympic Peninsula extending from Olympia to Aberdeen, to Port Angeles, to Port Townsend.

Notice and Opportunity for Public Comment

At the time the National Wilderness Preservation System Act was adopted by Congress in 1964, it provided that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall prior to submitting any recommendations with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as Wilderness, give public notice of the proposed action, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having "general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land". In addition, it was mandated by Congress that prior to submitting the recommendations, a public hearing or hearings "shall be held at a location or locations convenient to the area affected." Hearings were to be announced both in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area affected. In addition, it was required that at least thirty days before the date of the hearing, the Governor of each state and the governing board of each county in which the lands are located and the Federal departments and agencies concerned were to be advised of the hearing and their views on the proposed action were to be

solicited.

Views submitted as a result of hearings or the solicitation for comments were to be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area considered for Wilderness designation. This entire mandate as adopted by Congress in 1964 remains the law today and is codified in Title 16 Section 1132(d) of the United States Code.

While the Congressional mandate to hold hearings and to solicit comment and opinions is directed to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, the impact on the area affected by the designation of lands as Wilderness is the same whether dedication to Wilderness is the result of direct Congressional action or following recommendation to the President and Congress by either of the Secretaries.

SB 2165 is controversial; there is substantial opposition to its passage by citizens in the affected areas. For this reason it would seem imperative that hearings be held at some locations more accessible to those most directly affected by the passage of this bill. It is our understanding that this hearing today is the only one scheduled for citizen comment. We respectfully request that the citizens of Washington State be allowed to voice their opinions on this bill at some location within the state prior to further action being taken.

Conclusion

Presently, over 4,000 square miles of land in Washington State are designated as Wilderness. If Senate Bill 2165 is

passed in its present form, it would add an additional 2,692 square miles of Washington State land to the National Wilderness System. Protection of those lands would not be significantly greater or different than present management as all of such land is situated within the state's three national parks. What would change, however, would be the ability to expand the use and enjoyment of these areas in a responsible and controlled manner. The possibility of well-planned and well-managed sensitive improvements to fulfill the purposes for which the parks were created should not be foreclosed.

The adverse economic impacts felt in the areas affected by Wilderness designation are real and must be considered.

Prior attempts to designate National Park lands as wilderness have caused concern and controversy. Such is no less today and prior to any action being taken on SB 2165, public hearings should be held within the State of Washington to give those persons with knowledge, first-hand experience and expertise and those who will be most affected by passage of this controversial bill the opportunity to express their concerns.

Respectfully submitted,

FRIENDS OF LAKE CRESCENT

By: _____

J. Anthony Hoare
900 Waterfront Place
1011 Western Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Senator EVANS. We thank you very much. Now we will turn to Tom Leonard, President of Crystal Mountain.

STATEMENT OF TOM LEONARD, PRESIDENT, CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, INC.

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to address you. I am president of Crystal Mountain. I am speaking in support of Senate bill 2165 and its proposed administrative boundary adjustments.

I would like to submit my written testimony and just summarize it here in the interest of time.

Crystal Mountain is a ski area that is primarily on Forest Service land, amounting to 4,500 acres. We are administered through a special use permit by the Forest Service. We are adjacent to Mount Rainier National Park, and we provide a breathtaking view of Mount Rainier, which we consider to be a national treasure along with many of the other people who have spoken here.

Crystal Mountain has been serving the public since 1962 with winter and summer resort facilities. I think I can clarify some of the earlier confusion regarding the authorities under which Crystal has developed facilities and the ridge that we occupy.

At the top of our mountain is a very narrow ridge that access to which was required for the development of Crystal. The authorities were developed by the Forest Service and the National Park Service before Crystal was developed, and we have had a long standing positive working relationship with both the Forest Service and the Park Service.

Mr. Chairman, we are aware of Mount Rainier National Park Associates' position and apparently in some correspondence with you the charge that Crystal has been a blatant trespasser on the Park, this is simply erroneous. Without wanting to retrace other testimony, I would like to orient the Committee to the area, demonstrate its importance to Crystal and recap those authorities under which we have operated.

I have submitted for the record a copy of our consumer brochure which has the area noted. I have a couple of charts that demonstrate the specific trails and the amount of proposed boundary adjustment land. I have also copies of the permits and the letters of authority that I will reference in a few moments.

If I could, I would put a chart up here to help in this discussion. This is a chart that reflects the view of the ridge line of Crystal Mountain from Mount Rainier National Park and Round Mountain, which is referenced in the center here is the location of our Summit House Restaurant. And these various peaks are mentioned in the permits that I will refer to now.

On August 1st of 1962, Mount Rainier National Park issued the first special use permit for four acres, more or less, for constructing and maintaining a chair lift counter weight and location of ski trails. And the top of our chair too, as you know Mr. Chairman, is in the Park land. In a letter dated December 20th, 1966, the Park Superintendent, Joseph Orr, acting Park Superintendent at that time, approved construction of a ski trail from the Summit House around the west side of Grubstake Peak within Mount Rainier Na-

tional Park to Elk Pass, and a short section from Elk Pass around the west side of Northway Peak to Northway Notch.

This is this series of trails right here. There is a small version of this map also in the exhibit package which I have submitted. In a letter dated August 25th of 1967, the Park Superintendent, Mr. Townsley approved a trail to be constructed from the top of chair two to Powder Pass, noting that part of that trial was in the Park.

Now, these letters of authorization, referenced the authority by Crystal Mountain to remove some trees to do some bulldozing, to enhance the trail so that the use of Snowcats would be available to plane moguls in the winter for skier safety, and it required that we do some revegetation with natural grasses and natural plant material to minimize the objectionable scar that might have otherwise developed.

Also in the package, which I have provided to staff are two photographs. The first is a beautiful photograph of Mount Rainier from the Summit. The other is a picture taken June 15th of the shear, which shows this exact profile from Sunrise Point. It was taken with a 55 millimeter lens so as to accurately depict the human eye's perspective, and I think that it clearly demonstrates that Crystal Mountain in cooperation with the Park has been able to accomplish the occupancies that we have with almost indiscernable kind of impact.

As you said earlier, with a pair of binoculars or a well-trained eye knowing what you are looking for, it is possible to see the facilities.

Also in the package which I have submitted are maps that show the existing trails in a planned view looking down, and it further verifies that the 31 and a half acres that are proposed for this boundary adjustment are only those acres that are needed to encompass these various approvals that have evolved over the last 26 years.

Crystal Mountain has been fully within those approved areas, and we have no plans to change the nature of our use. It is an area that is important to the operation of Crystal for the kind of use that we are currently making of it is sufficient, that being trails periodically lift structure, and access to the Summit House Restaurant, which to your earlier point is completely on Forest Service land at this point.

The impetus for this boundary adjustment came from Mount Rainier National Park, not from Crystal Mountain. We agree with the Park and the Forest Service that this is an opportunity for a win-win situation to improve the efficiency of managing federal land in relationship to a permittee, being Crystal Mountain without changing the very nature of the use of the land.

The suggestions that have been made earlier by Mount Rainier National Park Associates and others that this somehow would be tied to a much more massive review of fundamental land use decisions seems to us to be inappropriate. We think that it is an administrative issue, that it would be far more efficient for us to have one permit and that we understand that any concerns the Park may have with regard to the kind of use that is made of that area has to be fully considered by the Forest Service, whether it be visual impact or whatever before any additional uses that are not

already there or any additional structures that not already there would be considered.

We do not feel that this is letting any control of the visual or other environmental issues drift away. In summary, Crystal has a long standing and excellent reputation for serving the public and we have been commended by the Forest Service and I think recognized by the Park Service here today for doing a responsible job in utilizing this area.

We operate under government approved special use permits. We have been operating under the full knowledge and approval of the Park Service for all of our occupancies. We agree with the Park Service that one special use permit will be more efficient. This does not involve any change in the nature of the use of the land. I think there is a broad recognition of the importance of Crystal Mountain in the Northwest to recreation users. We provide tremendous view, corridor to Mount Rainier to people who might otherwise not be able to get to Mount Rainier, whether it be in the winter or in the summer.

We see this as a rare opportunity where there is major agreement on an opportunity to streamline the administrative relationship between us as a permittee and the federal government.

We feel that this is the time to do it. I think there has been testimony here that would highlight the continued and perhaps more complicated relationship and time consuming relationship that would perhaps evolve if this was not acted on now. We urge your support and we thank you for the opportunity to address you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Leonard follows:]

Crystal Mountain Resort

Testimony to: Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources.

From: Tom Leonard
President
Crystal Mountain, Inc.
P.O. Box 1
Crystal Mountain, WA 98022

re: Senate Bill 2165
Washington Park Wilderness Bill

P.O. Box 1
Crystal Mountain, WA 98022
(206) 663-2265

Mr. Chairman...members of the Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to address you.

My name is Tom Leonard. I'm President of Crystal Mountain, Inc.

I'm speaking in support of Senate Bill No. 2165 and its proposed administrative boundary adjustments affecting Mt. Rainier National Park.

Crystal Mountain is a ski area which operates on 4,500 acres of public land through a Special Use Permit dated 1962, which is administered by the U.S. Forest Service. We are adjacent to Mt. Rainier National Park and provide a breathtaking view of Mt. Rainier, which is a national treasure. Crystal Mountain has been serving the public since 1962 with skiing and summer resort facilities. We are owned by skiers and outdoors people of the Northwest, have approximately 950 shareholders, with the largest shareholder owning less than 4 percent of the company. All profits of Crystal Mountain are used to improve our facilities and services. No cash dividends have ever been paid to owners.

Crystal Mountain's summit is on the ridge line on the northeast corner of Mt. Rainier National Park. Because of the natural terrain on the ridge, access to a very small portion of National Park Service land was required to provide acceptable access for the public to major skiing areas on U.S. Forest Service permit land. Crystal Mountain obtained National Park Service Special Use Permits and letters of authorization for this use and has a long-standing history of cooperative relations with Park officials.

Mr. Chairman, we are aware that a citizens group calling itself Mount Ranier National Park Associates, in a letter to you dated March 31, 1988 alleged a "blatant trespass" by Crystal Mountain on the Park Boundary. This is simply erroneous.

Without wanting to retrace other testimony, I would like to orient this committee to the area, demonstrate its importance to Crystal's operations and recap the Authorities under which we have operated on Park land.

To aid in this, I have a chart of the summit boundary area for reference. I am also submitting for the record two additional charts, a copy of our consumer brochure with the subject boundary adjustment area noted, two 8 x 12 photographs and copies of permits and letters which I will reference in a moment.

This will be brief and will illustrate the boundary area.

Chart description. Reference key points.

On August 2, 1962, Mt. Rainier National Park issued the first Special Use Permit to Crystal Mountain for "Four acres, More or less..." for "constructing and maintaining a chairlift counterweight and location of ski trails". The top of our Chair #2 is on Park land.

In a letter dated December 20, 1966, Joseph Orr, Acting Park Superintendent, approved "construction of a ski trail from the Summit House around the west

side of Grubstake Peak within Mt. Rainier National Park to Elk Pass", and "a short section from Elk Pass around the west side for Northway Peak to Northway Notch." This letter authorized removal of some trees and some bulldozing with the additional requirement that we "seed with native grasses and plant natural materials to minimize any objectionable scar."

In a letter dated August 25, 1967, Park Superintendent Mr. Townsley approved a "trail to be constructed from the top of Chair 2 to Powder Pass", noting that part of that trail is in the Park.

In the package of exhibits provided for the record and staff are two 8 x 12 photographs The first is a picture of Mt. Rainier from the Summit House in the winter. The second is of the subject area from the Park's viewpoint. This picture, labeled on the back, was taken on June 15th, 1988, using a 55 mm lens so as to accurately depict the human eye's perspective. It was taken from Sunrise Point, which is a major viewing point on the road going to Sunrise in Mt. Rainier National Park. It illustrates that Crystal's facilities and trails in the Park are almost indiscernible.

Also in our exhibit package are charts and maps which verify that only the areas historically approved for use are proposed for transfer in this portion of the boundary adjustment.

Crystal Mountain's current use is fully within the approvals which have been received over the years. Crystal has a long-standing pattern of use and dependence for this access for skiers, and we have no plans currently to change our general type of use.

The impetus for this boundary adjustment came from Neil Guse, Mt. Rainier National Park Superintendent, in a proposal to the Forest Service. We agree with him that this reflects a win/win solution for improved efficiency with regard to managing Federal land without changing its actual use. The suggestion by the Park Associates Citizens Group that this be tied to major land use decisions involving 1,700 acres of U.S. Forest Service old growth land is inappropriate. Administration of Crystal Mountain through one Special Use Permit administered by the Forest Service will be more efficient for all concerned. Under this approach, any concerns of the Park, including visual impacts must be considered by the Forest Service in their administration of the subject 31.5 acres.

In summary, Crystal Mountain has a long standing excellent reputation for serving public recreational needs, and has been commended by the Forest Service as a responsible Permitee. We operate under governmental approved Special Use Permits. Crystal has had full approval for the use of the National Park lands which we have occupied. Our operations depend upon this access. We agree with the Park Service and U.S. Forest Service that one Special Use Permit and administrative relationship will be more efficient for all concerned.

We urge your support of this boundary adjustment portion of this important bill.

Thank You

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much. Let me turn first to Ms. Lloyd.

What is your view of future management of the Parks in Washington State? Do you oppose this Wilderness designation, although you do understand that currently all of lands that are now being considered for Wilderness designation are being managed as if they were Wilderness? Would you like the Park Service to change that management and broaden it?

Ms. LLOYD. No. But I do not think that they need the further restriction of a stronger law of Wilderness. I think we are looking at Denali in Alaska right now and seeing that they have gone, five years ago when I was there, to a shuttle bus system. Now they are going to, if you do not have reservations to get on the bus, you drive 4,000 miles and can not see the Park. And that is our concern under those kinds of designations. The same thing will happen to our crown jewels in Washington.

Senator EVANS. Mr. Hoare, what about you, what would you suggest? I detected from your testimony that you would really prefer to see some changes in current management and opening of parks to broader use than is called for under Wilderness designation or Wilderness management.

Mr. HOARE. I would like that opportunity to be available, but I am not suggesting that the parks are too restricted right now with regard to use. They may be overburdened, and if they are, then perhaps more trails should be constructed, perhaps some short roads should be extended into some of the perimeters of the Park to gain greater access to trail heads, to help spread the users out over the vast territory that exists.

As things are right now there is tremendous concentration of use in very limited areas because the vast majority of the users either are people who can not hike, can not go out and be in the Park for several days or take an extended backpack. I think Park studies show that a very extremely high percentage of Park visitors get more than 100 yards or 200 yards away from asphalt or paved areas. I am not suggesting that we pave more areas, but I am suggesting that we consider and explore the opportunity to introduce more people into an area where they can have short loop trails, a mile, two miles, three miles, wherever it might be where they can go out on a nice day hike, be out away from others, a two day hike, a three day hike, right now for anybody to do that, they all focus in several areas.

I think they should open up more. And I think that there is a considerable, considerable area of disagreement as to what this Wilderness designation means when it says for example minimal tools. We are sure that more trails will be opened, but how are those trails opened. In the high country, it is easy to open a trail because there is not a lot of dense growth to cut through. In the lower areas, how do you get through there. Is this minimal tool an axe and a handsaw, is a power saw allowed?

My reading of the bill would say no, no motors. I do not know if it is limited to hand tools. They may know that the tremendous expense and the time involved will mean that there will not be any trials.

Senator EVANS. I guess we have to start from the beginning in all of these parks. Our National Park System, at least as I understand it, is a system designed to preserve unique natural attributes of the United States.

There are of a variety of parks. Yellowstone obviously has the uniqueness of its geysers and associated fields. Each Park has a different concept. The obvious reason to preserve Mount Rainier National Park was Mount Rainier itself as a singular mountain. Olympic, which I know best, although I have traveled through all of them on many occasions, was created as a Park because of its wilderness. The whole rationale, it is my understanding, for making Olympic a National Park, was to preserve a wilderness concept.

And if you open it up too broadly by creating roads and intensifying use, it seems to me that you run into real dangers of destroying the very thing you have set out to protect. There are certain parks in the United States whose very nature requires limited use.

How would you react to that concept?

Mr. HOARE. I respect your feelings and I agree with them 100 percent. Your perception of the Hurricane Ridge Road for example and mine however might be different. I feel that that is a great attribute to the Park System in that it makes a mere glimpse of peak into the heart of the park possible by people who would not otherwise have the opportunity to do that. It is a beautiful sight. It is very sensitively done, and that is on the very periphery of the Park.

Under the Wilderness designation, there can not be another comparable road. The Deer Park road which is going to be maintained is a hazardous, windy, narrow road. It can not accommodate many people and it affords a very different, but also a very spectacular view of the Park. There are probably other areas where roads could be introduced into the perimeter of the Park with the same sensitivity as the Hurricane Ridge Road to accommodate and meet the demand that already is there, let alone the demand that will be there 10, 15, or 30 years from now without jeopardizing or really touching or interfering with that Wilderness that you have experienced in the high divide and the low divide in Mount Olympic, Mount Deception and so forth.

You can not see those roads from those areas, nor do they impact anyway. It might make the trailheads a little more accessible to more people, and maybe that is where you would limit the number of parties that go in. If the high country is being adversely affected strictly by the numbers that are there.

Senator EVANS. It seems to me, that is one of the concerns. One of the difficulties that we have now is that overuse is not just around the campgrounds or around the roads or the trailheads or the viewpoints, but it is in the high country. Many miles from roads I have seen overuse, that has gradually but perceptively increased in the course of the last forty or fifty years that I have visited. It has changed the nature of some of those high mountain meadows. They are very fragile, and we probably currently have more people and more facilities and more trails and more road accesses than is really very good for the wilderness experience.

Mr. HOARE. I would take slight exception to that in that the use is concentrated because of the limited number of access points to trailheads, and to some extent the limited number of trails. There are areas of the Park that could be traversed with other, with new trails and help spread out the number of people. And if this is a problem, then that should be by management.

Senator EVANS. Of course trails and their construction are allowed in the Wilderness area.

Mr. HOARE. What is a minimal tool, does that include a chain saw or not?

Senator EVANS. I think that it does. But even if it did not, I would judge that probably 75 percent of the trails in Olympic National Park were built before they even had chain saws. They did a pretty good job of building them.

Mr. Leonard, what is the difficulty, as you understand it, with the continuation of the current permit system with the National Park Service? I understand the permit ran out fairly shortly.

Mr. LEONARD. The current permit, the last permit ran out June 30th of 1987. And it was apparently that review by prior testimony from Neal Guse that prompted their approach to this boundary adjustment issue. I am honestly not sure whether they have no authority to do the kind of permit that they have with us or whether it would take some future review of whether there is real degradation to the resource, which as I understand it is the criteria against which those things are judged.

It may require that such a permit to continue would have to come to Congress for approval, which means every time you go through some kind of a permitting process, you are going to go back to Congress.

As you know, the Forest Service and the ski areas were able to get Congressional support for a four year term permit process two years ago, for ski area permitting on Forest Service public lands. It is an administrative difficulty for us, and frankly it is a planning difficulty for us to have 99.8 percent of our facilities on a 4 year kind of permit and a sliver of land that is important to our operations on a 5 year, perhaps renewable, perhaps not renewable without congressional action kind of basis.

Perhaps the rules have changed over the last 26 years, but I think Congress was quite heavily involved in the enabling of Crystal Mountain in the first place, and I think the earlier testimony that pointed towards its relationship to skiing in the Park and Crystal being viewed as a much better place for skiing than in the Park itself in the heart of the Park, that there were a lot of those considerations that ought not be overlooked in helping Crystal continue the kind of improved activity that it has had for 26 years. That is no small issue to Crystal Mountain.

Senator EVANS. If the permit ran out a year ago, under what authority are you occupying the land now?

Mr. LEONARD. I suppose we do not have any authority. I think that——

Senator EVANS. At that time, was there a request to renew the permit, or did the Park Service decide at that point that they did not have the authority to renew it?

Mr. LEONARD. There was a request, and the Park Service decided that they did not have the authority to do it. And I am not sure the extent of that review, but it was that process that led to the boundary adjustment approach. And I think that the other alternative of course is to as I mentioned a moment ago, is to start the process to seek Congressional approval of that.

Again, I was not personally aware that it was such an absolute impediment. I thought that it was an administrative selection by the Park management to seek this approach, and that they had just chosen not to renew the permit because they felt that this would just be handled in an administrative way without substantial opposition. And frankly I was not aware that the Park Superintendent felt that he absolutely did not have the authority.

Senator EVANS. Let me return to Ms. Lloyd and Mr. Hoare for one more question.

You heard testimony suggesting that it would be worthwhile to conduct ecological studies around the three national parks to determine the ecological integrity of the parks themselves, and whether there were additional areas that needed to be added in order to protect the very features that the parks were created to protect in the first place.

Do you have any comment on the desirability of such a study?

Ms. LLOYD. I would be glad to respond to that first, though I am here representing 34 different associations, I would like to have it stated in the record that I will send within the next two weeks how P.L.U.S. feels on that situation. My personal feeling is that we would welcome in Washington state any kind of field hearings, any kind of hearings, any studies that could show, and let the people of Washington state be a part of this planning.

Senator EVANS. I think those suggestions however were to go ahead with the current Wilderness designation within the Parks and then look outside the Park for——

Ms. LLOYD. But your question to me was how did I feel about the studies.

Senator EVANS. But as I understand it, what you would suggest is not having the Wilderness designation inside the Parks at this time, but to include that as part of the broader study, is that correct?

Ms. LLOYD. I am not at liberty to state that right now. However, I will say——

Senator EVANS. Well we would look forward to——

Ms. LLOYD. The National Park Service has done an excellent job for years in managing the Parks and maintaining the resources, and there may be some areas that they need to look a little closer at. They are probably the best at recording visitor use, at recording getting permits for back country use, much better than what the U.S. Forest Service is. And they have done an excellent job and I hate to see them restricted even more with Wilderness designation.

I do have one question if I might ask you.

Senator EVANS. Surely.

Ms. LLOYD. In an editorial appearing in the Peninsula Daily News, March 15th, 1972, and I am quoting, stated "In a question to you while visiting Port Angeles in 1968, Governor Dan Evans was

asked how he felt about more wilderness. He replied sharp and clear, Washington State already has enough wilderness areas."

What has come along to change your mind on the statement that you made when you were governor of our state?

Senator EVANS. The wisdom of age. I think that was, interestingly enough in the mid-1960's,—of course that is the Port Angeles Daily News.

Ms. LLOYD. It was probably about the time——

Senator EVANS. I would like to go back to look at the speech transcript to see what the context of that was in the mid-1960's. A good measurement that I have used over the years of the intensity of pressure, especially on a wilderness, is the number of members of the recreational equipment cooperative. I first joined as a young teenager when it was in the second story of a downtown office building and a part time activity of an accountant. The number was 1,819 as I remember. The numbers are now over two million. In the mid-1960's I expect they were just a few hundred thousand.

There has been exponential growth in the interest and the utilization of wilderness that I think no one could have anticipated at the time. And that, I think, more than anything else, has intensified the need and my interest in preserving wilderness. Wilderness preserved, if we need to at some time in the future, can always be modified. Wilderness we cease to preserve can never be regained once it is destroyed. So it is a one way street.

Ms. LLOYD. But there are areas in our country that have been taken over and turned into national parks, the Great Smokeys for example in the Carolinas. And so I think, thinking of the concerns of the people in Stehekin, they can see that that wilderness moves down, they will all of a sudden be told, you don't have the right to be here any more.

Senator EVANS. I think we tried to carefully separate that out. And there may be places where modifications need to be made as we go through the hearing process and hear people's testimony.

Hopefully, in each of the parks there has been some care to try not to interfere with current activities or to deny the kind of continuation of more intensive campground use and similar kinds of activities.

Ms. LLOYD. P.L.U.S. will look forward to an invitation to be a part of any kind of conferencing that you want to do with any of those specific areas.

Senator EVANS. Thank you. Mr. Hoare, do you have any comment?

Mr. HOARE. With regard to the ecological studies, of course if there is anything with regard to what is going on beyond the perimeters of the Park that have an adverse impact on it, that should be identified. And to the extent reasonably possible, recognizing private ownership rights and economic conditions should be corrected.

I would point out that the Glines Canyon Dam and the Lower Elwha Dam were both in existence prior to the creation of the Olympic National Park. They were not created through some administrative oversight or through some quirk in administration. They were there and the Park accepted the Glines Canyon Dam in

that area of the Park knowing that it was there. So that condition existed before.

Senator EVANS. Except I suppose it should be said that those dams were built 50 years ago. Although they preceded the Federal Power Act they now come under it. I think that is part of the controversy right now, to determine who has jurisdiction over the renewal of their licenses, especially the one inside the Park.

Mr. HOARE. I am not suggesting that they should or should not be maintained. I am not speaking about that, but rather the fact that they were there. I mentioned earlier, I think it is a very important thing, is that the Olympic Peninsula only has one ski area and a potential for only one ski area because the Park has all of the other lands, all of the snow. And that is a very limited area. And that is the kind of thing where we can not have testimony at these hearings that is sincere to say that we are going to ensure continued and further use and enhancement of these facilities for use on the one hand and then say but we have these problems with overuse right now on the other.

Let us be clear, let us identify where we can reasonably expand access or roads or trails or to identify and make available the lands that can be utilized and used and spread the people out without over concentrating in any one area or else be up front and say we are going to deny access to this Park.

Senator EVANS. Does your organization or the people that you work with, have any particular suggestions as to where in the Park additional roads and/or trails would make the most sense?

Mr. HOARE. Yes, it has been suggested that up the Little River Watershed Road, which is below and over to the west and downhill below Hurricane Ridge would provide, with minimal impact visually relatively short distance continuing from the Elwha River Road into the Little River Valley which could be a base station. It is for, it has been suggested a ski lift instead of having the lift at the top, at the lodge, and the day facilities at the top of the slope, they would be at the bottom, which would be easier for vehicular access.

Of course it is better when the lift stops because of power failure, you can ski down and get to your car, rather than having to climb out. That has been suggested. It has been suggested that from the obstruction point area, a road be extended over to the Deer Park Road to make access to that for the loop, and that Deer Park Road be continued around to continue to Highway 101.

Again, this is not an extensive intrusion within Park boundaries, and they are relatively short distances. Those are areas that I have heard. I would not say that that is something that is being specifically advocated by the organization, but I have heard that from the members of the organization and others as being very viable projects.

Senator EVANS. If you have any of those suggestions and would care to add them to the record, we have two weeks and that would be helpful if you have any ideas along that line.

Mr. HOARE. Thank you.

Senator EVANS. Yes, Mr. Leonard?

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Chairman, further comment about the Park Service's authority for these kinds of permits. Since I think that law that was referenced, the Redwoods Act was 1970 law, I think I

learned yesterday that it had been amended in 1978 and that is the law that they are depending upon for this interpretation.

I think the record should highlight that there have been two permits, one in 1978 and another one in 1982 that have been issued to Crystal Mountain since those laws have been on the books. So I think that this may be a new interpretation of those laws as they apply to us, and I would hope that they are subject to some further review before an absolute decision might be made that the Park Service is not empowered to have another permit for us so it would have to involve Congress for this long standing kind of use.

Senator EVANS. Okay. The record will remain open for two weeks for any further testimony of interested parties. And we may well have some questions to submit for the record to the Park Service and I doubt that we will have any for the Forest Service, but very likely for the Park Service. With that, if there is nothing further, this hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:47 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

[COMMITTEE NOTE.—Due to the voluminous nature of materials submitted for the record all additional statements and letters have been retained in subcommittee files.]